

JPRS 69891

30 September 1977

U S S R

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1304

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Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. Report No.	JPRS 69891	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1304				5. Report Date	30 September 1977
				6.	
7. Author(s)				8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
11. Contract/Grant No.				12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address	13. Type of Report & Period Covered
As above					14.
5. Supplementary Notes					
6. Abstracts The report contains information on the Soviet military and civil defense establishments, leadership, doctrine, policy, planning, political affairs, organization, and equipment.					
7. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors USSR Military Organizations Military Facilities Military Personnel					
7b. Identifiers. Open-Ended Terms					
7c. COSATI Field/Group 15C					
18. Availability Statement Unlimited availability. Sold by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22151				19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 140
				20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

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DOSAAF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Activities in the Kazakh SSR

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 77 p 4

Article by Maj Gen B. Baytasov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "Toward New Frontiers"

Excerpts The Kazakh SSR defense society's organizations, whose ranks number 5.1 million people, are actively training workers, especially young people, for defense of the socialist Fatherland. During the past 6 months, we have increased the number of local organizations by 366 and DOSAAF membership by 280,000.

This year, while observing the 50th anniversary of the USSR DOSAAF, the defense collectives, under the leadership of the republic's party organizations, have achieved new successes in military-patriotic indoctrination of their members, in training technical specialists for the national economy and for the nation's defense and in getting workers involved in military-technical sports.

The defense collectives of Aktyubinskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts are in the vanguard. They well understand the importance of mass defense work and they are conducting it in a substantive and interesting manner.

The DOSAAF aviation clubs are greeting the USSR Civil Air Fleet holiday with good deeds. In the Alma Ata aeroclub-- where V. L. Zhovtyy is the chief--flying personnel mastered flight in the new sports aircraft, the YAK-50, significantly ahead of time. The Tselinograd Aviation Sports Club mastered the new glider towing aircraft, the Vil'ga-35A.

The DOSAAF training organizations are making a large contribution in training specialists for the Armed Forces. The semi-

annual goal was significantly overfulfilled in all specialties and the average test score was 4.5, while 56 percent of the students received excellent and 37 percent good on the tests. Among the training organizations, the following have the best scores: the Ural'skaya, Shchuchinskaya and Aktyubinskaya Automotive Schools, the Ust'-Kamenogorskaya Naval School, the Karagandinskaya Radiotechnical School, the Semipalatinskaya Combined Technical School and others.

The Petropavlovskaya DOSAAF Automotive School has been famous for its high quality training of drivers, crane operators and motorcyclists for many years now. Over a 40-year period, tens of thousands of specialists have gone out from its walls. Many of them are working as managers of motor pools, mechanics and engineers and many of them are serving as officers in the Armed Forces. An outstanding training facility was built at the school: an automobile track, classrooms for lessons on vehicle layout and repair, for traffic regulations and for applied laboratory studies, a technical maintenance area, shops and a garage. Experienced, knowledgeable people train the students.

During the past 6 months over 50,000 specialists were trained in the republic for the national economy--tractor drivers, harvester operators, drivers, radio operators, electricians and others. Things went especially well in Ural'skaya Oblast where the annual plan for training specialists was already 95 percent fulfilled in July.

This year marks a further improvement in military sports work among society members. Over half a million people in the Kazakh SSR are engaged in military-technical sports activity. The mass character has noticeably increased, the number of competitions has increased and the technical results of sports teams have improved at republican and all-union competitions.

Recently, the Kazakh SSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium discussed the progress of the republic's DOSAAF organizations in fulfilling socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. The positive experience of the work was summarized. Shortcomings were also pointed out. Several of the society's local organizations are working poorly. DOSAAF membership among adults and students is low in Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast. In a number of places,--especially in Chimkentskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts--they are not paying the necessary attention to training specialists on a social basis. Military-technical sports are developing extremely slowly in Gur'yevskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Mangyshlakskaya oblasts. In isolated training organizations, facilities are poor and the

the level of training and indoctrination work and the quality of specialist training are low. The statistics for test scores and for defense sports work in the Ekibastuzskaya, Chelkarskaya and Novo-Troitskaya Automotive Schools are poor.

The Kazakh SSR DOSAAF members have set high goals for the jubilee year: to ensure a further increase in the ranks of the defense society, to create local organizations in all labor collectives, to achieve a situation where 90 percent of the students of training organizations finish the school year with marks of "outstanding" or "good," where 100 percent pass the GTO norms and where 60 percent of the students become officially rated sportsmen. The organizations of our republic's society, their leaders and the members of DOSAAF are applying all their efforts, knowledge and experience in order to successfully accomplish these pledges.

Shortcomings Noted in Tallin Area

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Aug 77 p 2

Article by A. Tselik, chairman of the Kalininskiy DOSAAF Republican Committee, in the column "In the Local DOSAAF Organizations": "Deficiencies and Problems"

Excerpts Among the DOSAAF collectives of Kalininskiy Rayon in the city of Tallin, the local organizations of the Kiyr Domestic Services Combine and the Locomotive Depot occupy one of the last places. Here are a few statistics which describe the condition of their mass defense work:

The LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT--of the 700 workers and employees, there are 240 people in the defense society.

The KIYR COMBINE--there are only 83 DOSAAF members in its 57 departments; this is 12 percent of those who work at the enterprise. The republic's average index is over 50 percent.

Here's what Lembit Tammekivi, the DOSAAF committee chairman at the Kiyr Combine, had to say:

"I was elected chairman in October of last year. I turned in part of the dues; we didn't accept any new members into DOSAAF this year. I didn't have time to get the DOSAAF lottery. I'm worn out by the 'instability'; I don't have time for this work..."

When the chairman was asked about the arrangements for the All-Union Campaign for Mass Defense Work, he wasn't able to

say anything intelligible. In the six months since the reports-and-elections meetings, he has not once attended the DOSAAF Republican Committee presidiums and plenums, although he was invited to them on more than one occasion. It's a pity... The chairman could learn a lot listening to his "comrades-in-arms."

There are over 150 young men and women and 40 Komsomol members at the combine. There are also 20 veterans of the Great Patriotic War--the golden reserve and pride of any defense collective. As the saying goes, there are people for whom and by whom military patriotic measures can be conducted...

When you walk through the corridors and look into the combine's conference room, it gladdens your heart. Everything is set up in good taste and high quality. But not one single slogan, poster or notice on a military patriotic subject. It's obvious: the party, Komsomol and trade union organizations are standing on the sidelines in this important area of activity. Several discussions and lectures were conducted at the combine this year; in all, from 13 to 32 people attended them.

The script for "The Status of Mass Defense Work at the Locomotive Depot" was developed along the very same lines as at the Kiyr Combine. We studied their reports and tried three times to meet with I. Fomin, the depot's DOSAAF leader, and three times he declined to meet with us for "valid reasons." It's not hard to guess why. He would not have to talk very long about his work and he would have almost nothing to show. The party organizer, Kh. Tamm, told us about the DCSAAF committee chairman:

"Communist I. Fomin is not new to public work; earlier he was our party organization secretary in the diesel shop. He can speak and make appeals "eloquently," but he manages things poorly. The party committee on organizational problems listened to him twice. But the matter didn't go any further. We will be meeting again soon..."

Shop cells are not working in the Locomotive Depot. There is not even an organized beginning--no plan for the shop organizations' work.

Problems, problems. They exist in many collectives. No training facilities. This is an important problem, although with the determined persistence and help of public organizations this problem is also being solved at many enterprises.

We can set DOSAAF affairs straight with the help of the Komsomol and trade union organizations. We also cannot do it

without the help of party committees. And it is necessary to begin, by way of illustration, at the Kiyr Domestic Services Combine and in the local organization of the Locomotive Depot by increasing exactingness and demands on those who bear personal responsibility for this important area of public activity. To achieve a situation where each DOSAAF local organization becomes a center for mass defense activity--this will be our measurable contribution to the nation-wide movement for a welcome worthy of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

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NAVAL TRAINING AND NAVAL RELATED ACTIVITIES

Ship Cabin Comfort and Cleanliness

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 77 p 4

[Article by Capt 2d Rank V. Kravchenko: "Ship Cabin Comfort"]

[Text] I have always found it pleasant to visit this particular cabin. Everything here is well under the control of its occupant Capt Lt A. Nazarenko, a careful and self-disciplined officer.

A photograph of his wife and daughter sits on a table in a corner of the cabin. A telephone and a desk calendar are next to it. The plan of the day and duty watch list are under a glass cover. Yes, everything in the cabin, as the saying goes, is in its proper place: the refrigerator, the air conditioner, a sofa, and bookcase.

The manner in which they are shelved makes it easy to guess which books this officer reads the most often. In a prominent place are the three volume set of the Collected Works of V. I. Lenin along with the Proceedings of the 25th Party Congress. A manual on Soviet Law, a book of military regulations, and technical papers are also handy to reach. A separate shelf contains literary classics, contemporary works, and copies of recent newspapers and magazines.

With the permission of the cabin occupant, we opened a nearby door and looked over the modest-size sleeping quarters which contains a washstand and clothes locker. Despite the fact that all of the officer's military clothing is kept on-board the ship, the cabin gave no impression of being cluttered: clothing and footwear were carefully stowed. Aleksandr Vladimorovich is prepared to change rapidly into a prescribed uniform at any time. The situation, in fact, not only reflects comfort but also an atmosphere of readiness for work or relaxation.

My primary reaction was that this is the way that it should be. Certainly, this is the way that it should be, but maintaining a cabin in good order, as is true with living spaces in general, is not all that simple, and, unfortunately, not everyone has the knack.

I recall an inspection on board a certain ship. A few of the officers and warrant officers experienced a fair amount of awkwardness when the inspection party toured their cabins. For example, Engr-Capt 3d Rank Ye. Rogozhnikov, the engineering department head, had converted his cabin into a veritable storeroom for spare parts and tools. The top bunk in the berthing area was stacked to the overhead with folders of documents. The working table was cluttered. Everything in the cabin was lumped together and you couldn't find a place to sit let alone a spot to stand in.

Weights and dirty clothing were discovered in a second cabin, which was occupied by a warrant officer. Assorted magazine clippings were pasted up on the bulkheads. When Warrant Officer Tkachuk was asked why the cabin was so uncomfortable looking he shrugged his shoulders. However, here we are not just discussing the finer points of a lifestyle, but an obvious failure to carry out an article of Navy Regulations which specifies that "Occupants of quarters must maintain cleanliness and orderliness."

The following thought occurred to me after the inspection of that ship. When disorderliness normally goes unnoticed by staff or duty personnel, then cabin cleanliness should be the personal concern of the occupants. For that matter, anyone can tell cleaning personnel sent by the duty watch: "Please don't disturb me right now. I am busy with an urgent matter."

The "matter" could be something like this: an engineer and one of the petty officers are sorting out spare parts or leafing through technical documents. Meanwhile, in the cabin of a political officer, two or three activists are putting together a propaganda visual aid which involves spreading a transparency between a bunk and a table. All four corners of the cabin are crammed and all the dressers are overflowing with illustrations. The deck is covered with baguette, foam plastic, gouache, India ink, and more.

It is certainly worthwhile that the officers are showing an interest in technology and new test stands. But is it really necessary to convert cabins into workshops or storerooms?

Paradoxically, while the officer Rogozhnikov and Warrant Officer Trachuk themselves require that cleanliness be maintained in berthing spaces under their jurisdiction, they keep up their own cabins in whatever condition they feel like. And they do not have to answer to anyone for the cabin's contents. Indeed, it is rare that the condition of the cabins is checked carefully during ship's inspections.

This, in fact, is one of the roots of the problem. For some reason or other, personnel are losing sight of the fine tradition in which young officers are presented their cabins right along with their responsibility. This is also supposed to be accomplished with appropriate ceremonies. It is also fitting at this time to remind the new arrival of the required regulations and to emphasize to him that both his duty proficiency and his attitude are related directly to the degree of comfort and the expedient way in which he maintains his cabin.

But what has become of tradition when the captain, during his rounds of the ship, reads this insipid entry in the logbook: "The cleanup in the navigator's cabin was done unsatisfactorily in places which were difficult to reach." Moreover, it wasn't even clear if the navigator was at fault or even if the shortcoming had been remedied.

I remember that when I was a commanding officer we periodically held departmental inspections of cabins, berthing spaces, and workrooms. Both the inspection parties and those being inspected participated enthusiastically. The inspections inspired a state of constant carefulness and healthy competition. Results were announced at meetings and the better models became accessible to all of the personnel. The findings, which at times were slightly controversial, were passed from the meetings, as they say, like a fresh breeze to the forecastle and the wardroom mess. The crew took a personal interest in discussing ways to make shipboard living more orderly.

Here everything isn't quite as simple as it might appear. It is important to harmonize optimally the requirements of directives and regulations with those furnishings which the officers and warrant officers select as a matter of their own tastes. For example, it would be far from appropriate to convert a cabin into a museum with an abundance of statuettes, coral, plastic articles, and so forth. Notwithstanding, I also recall how the reproductions of Bryullov's paintings in the cabin of one of my fellow officers lead to discussions on the art of painting and a discussion of the paintings of Ayvazovsky wound up with the presentation of professional judgements on the nature and characteristics of the storms depicted in "The Ninth Breaker."

I would like to say a few words, in passing, about the wardroom: that small cultural center of a ship where the officers study, relax, and dine. The fact that unconstrained, lively social contacts continue in the wardroom on beyond the supper hour has a particular fascination. One officer, with the approval of the group, sits at the piano; another officer, in a comfortable corner of the room, heatedly debates a vital international issue; and now, take notice, a group dispute has arisen over a new naval guidebook. Occasionally guests from neighboring ships can be seen in the wardroom.

The wardroom unity of officers is an important matter which is dependent largely on the senior comrades -- on their ability to set the tone, to encourage participation in stimulating conversations, and to assess precisely and adjust appropriately the microclimate of the inter-relationships.

But, I repeat, the wardroom atmosphere is controlled strongly by the level of comfort within, by what furnishings are installed besides the tables and chairs. If a rudimentary state of cleanliness is lacking, if the piano is out of order, or the sofa and armchairs do not offer comfort, the urge to linger in the wardroom will abate.

Generally speaking, I have strayed far from my point that when there is disarray in a cabin the occupant invariably is an indifferent commander or engineer. Nevertheless, our homes always tell quite a bit about the personalities of the occupants, their ability to organize and their self-discipline, and their skills at working smoothly and productively, at relaxing, and at getting along with their comrades. And aren't these factors, in turn, helpful to naval personnel on extended cruises?

Submarine Crew Combat Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 77 p 1

[Article by WO V. Babich: "Attack at Dawn"]

[Text] It was unusual that we were not accompanied by the sea-gulls. But the winged escort didn't have enough power to cope with the squally winds, which were smashing into the face of the upper deck watch alternately with drizzling rain and bursts of snowflakes. It was hard to realize that somewhere the sun was out, somewhere it was summer. The polar regions do not go by the calendar. And submarines don't operate strictly in accordance with changes in the weather. No matter what the weather is like we put to sea.

The shoreline disappeared.

"Standby to dive! Batten down the upper conning tower hatch!"

The Carter wheels of the depth gauge rotated and the digits on the scale increased. The underwater ship was underway to the specified area.

While the torpedo men were not engaged in any critical tasks, the personnel supervisor, Warrant Officer I. Khramtsov, who was carrying out the assignment of mine officer on this run, checked out the equipment and the "non-equipment" sections: that is, the knowledge of his subordinates, their skills, and their attitude prior to the "battle."

Seaman Yu. Grigorenko, who was responsible for the cylinders, piping, valves, and other elements of the high pressure air system, observed the actions of the warrant officer with a deep personal interest (Khramtsov was inspecting the system).

The situation was psychologically unusual, but everyone in the compartment knew exactly what was happening.

The meticulousness of the personnel supervisor, who had already checked everything out two hours before, didn't seem excessive to them and they understood clearly the wordless rebuke which Warrant Officer Khramtsov sent in the direction of the seaman.

Only yesterday the torpedo firing plan was being tested. In the final minute before the salvo (it was a reference one, but nevertheless it was a salvo), it became evident that the air pressure in one of the torpedo tubes was not equal to the submergence pressure. This would prevent the opening of the external torpedo tube cap. Thanks to Khramtsov, who has seen just about everything in his 15 years of naval service and knew what to do, pressure was fed into the system from an adjoining main in a matter of seconds. There were no delays.

An impartial conversation was held with Seaman Grigorenko who had been negligent in readying the system. For Grigorenko, carelessness in servicing the equipment was three times as inexcusable. Before being called into naval service, he had worked at a ship repair facility and naturally had learned more about ships than his present mates. Unfortunately, having this advantage, Grigorenko conceitedly looked on himself as an unsurpassed expert. This attitude almost led to trouble right from the start. Warrant Officer Khramtsov had assigned the seaman to a task in the hold, showing him which valves to open and in what sequence.

Glancing into the hold after fifteen minutes had passed, the personnel supervisor discovered that the seaman was turning on valves as he pleased with little concern about the consequences.

This lesson toned down Grigorenko's arrogance enough so that Khramtsov felt that the reeducation of the seaman was completed. On the contrary, it turned out that Grigorenko had a short memory.

A student of Khramtsov's was also in the compartment. Vladimir Shlyakhtin had just completed warrant officer school and was carrying out his training assignment on his home ship.

Khramtsov was so pleased with this, it was as if his own son had reported for duty. This was not because he would be using "his own hands" to ward off danger and difficulty from a kindred person -- this would not match up with Ivan Petrovich's principles. It was simply because Khramtsov wanted to help Shlyakhtin become self-dependent before Shlyakhtin would begin his duty assignment, possibly with a different crew. This is an important point in the socialist obligations of a warrant officer in the competition for a fitting reception to the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

"If we are to fire today," Khramtsov asked "how many torpedoes should there be in the salvo?"

"And what will be our targets?" Shlyakhtin answered his question with another question.

"Most likely that will depend on the type of target. Now, for example, if its..."

The alarm for an all-out battle interrupted the tactical discussion. The torpedo men reported to their battle stations. Their attention was now directed toward the ship's announcing system, which relayed the commands. The sonarmen had detected a target and this was the prelude to the training battle.

Classification of the target showed that a fishing trawler was passing through the area. They naturally hadn't been waiting for this type of vessel. But there was no real basis for disappointment. Warrant Officer Khramtsov had to be satisfied with the time that his men took to bring the equipment into a state of readiness. Seaman Grigorenko, in particular, gave it his all. The personnel supervisor normally was not stingy with his praise, but today was another matter entirely.

"Now we will check the results of training," Khramtsov said. "Warrant Officer Shlyakhtin is preparing the torpedo tubes for firing."

Having grasped the drift of Khramtsov's thinking, Shlyakhtin improved on Grigorenko's time significantly.

"Now that is class," the crew leader said as he pointed at the fixed hand on the stopwatch. "That rates as first class in its speciality Grigorenko. And how did you do?"

After a slight pause, the seaman answered:

"My time would be second class comrade warrant officer. It has to be!"

"Very well. This is a good time to secure the training."

A new order was transmitted from the control center which could not be ignored for long. This time not a "fisherman" but a unit of warships had been detected by the sonar men as it penetrated the area. Perhaps the unit was enroute to intercept a convoy, as often happens in periods of war, or maybe the "aggressor" warships were enroute to bombard the shore. The navy men could only speculate about this. But the crew was positive of one thing: the "enemy" must not pass through undamaged! The torpedoes must hit their targets.

After the long-awaited captain's command to fire was sounded, everyone became still so that they could listen to the sonar-man's reports.

"I have a bearing on the torpedo."

"The torpedo and target noises are synchronized!"

After completing an evasive maneuver from the convoy escort ships of the "enemy," the submarine surfaced. The clocks read 0600. It was hard to imagine that a day could pass so swiftly. The fog over the sea surface was lifting rapidly. The day promised to be a fine one.

When it was their turn to ascend into the fresh air, the torpedo men raced to gather on the conning bridge. Warrant Officer, having given way to the younger men, was the last one to reach the fairwater.

"Ivan Petrovich," his commander greeted him "congratulations on an exceptional firing and happy birthday!"

"Ura!" A voice resounded in the conning tower. Everyone turned and saw Seaman Grigorenko.

"The coincidence of the two occasions made me shout," he said, blushing.

The submarine was again underway at full speed and our winged escort was accompanying us all the way to the base.

Sea Pollution by Naval Vessels

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by Engr-Capt 3d Rank V. Danilov: "The Sea Will Be Clean"]

[Text] Our party and government pays unrelenting attention to problems of protecting the environment. Concern for nature has become a problem of national scope in the Soviet Union, which is evident in a series of governmental and social measures aimed toward the rational use and reuse of natural resources. The Soviet socialist government is taking scientific findings into consideration (in this case ecological findings) in its concern with environmental protection. This is reflected in party and political reports and in legislative acts.

The most obvious confirmation of this fact can be found in Article 18 of the Draft Constitution which reads:

"In the interest of present and future generations, appropriate measures are being adopted in the USSR for the protection and scientifically-based rational use of the land and its mineral resources, the flora and fauna, the maintenance of air and water quality, the reuse of natural resources, and the enhancement of the human environment."

This formulation concisely summarizes the essence of the work accomplished already and surely serves as a guarantee of future measures directed at environmental protection, particularly of the oceans and seas.

Recently, the joint decree of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union "Measures for the Prevention of Pollution in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov Basins" has had special significance for Black Sea Fleet personnel. This issue is definitely highly relevant at this time on board the ships and within the units of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet where the draft of the Constitution is being discussed extensively and accumulated experience is being analyzed for ways of meeting the requirements of this decree with the eventual goal of successfully implementing the statutes of the new Soviet Constitution.

Ecologists are unanimous in recognizing that one of the most serious threats to the seas is the danger of pollution from oils. Rather than go into a detailed summary of the causes and effects of this pollution, we will touch on one of the types: the well or wastewater from warships and vessels.

Containing industrial oils and various oil fractions, wastewater remains an unfortunate and inevitable by-product of the use of mechanical equipment and systems. Depending on a ship's displacement and the type of its power source, the inflow of the well water into ballast tanks could range from one to several tons per day. Experience shows that there are times when losses of this water does convert the ships into sources of pollution of the seas.

A full series of organizational and engineering measures have been introduced within the fleet to "taper down" or, where possible, to shut off these channels of losses. The best progress has been made in the engineering field.

Separators and settling tanks have been installed on-board ships. When series manufactured equipment needs individual "fixing," the creative cooperation of members of industry and naval personnel has produced good results. Naval efficiency experts also are making a contribution. Engr-Capt Lt V. Fomenko's subordinates, while meeting their socialist obligations in honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution, upgraded a system for purifying engineering water in engine rooms. Efficiency experts in the chemistry branch of the fleet have developed a ship-board field laboratory in which the quality of engineering water can be determined rapidly and precisely.

Acceptance inspectors of well and bilge water are assigned to base stations which handle bulk oil carriers. A wide variety of oil debris collectors has been developed to keep the roadstead and port water areas clean. Construction of a water purification plant was provided for at a liquid fuel dump. Briefly speaking, every organizational and engineering prerequisite has been met so that vessels will not degrade the environment, neither in port nor underway.

Why is it that these prerequisites don't always work well when they are needed? The evidence shows that the prevention of pollution of the seas is not only an engineering problem, but also a moral one. The solution of this problem depends heavily on how completely each seaman, petty officer, warrant officer, and officer acknowledges his own responsibility for the quality of the water.

Here are two examples. An unexpected oil leak occurred on the destroyer BLAGORODNYY. Crew members on the upper deck immediately turned to to clean up the oil film. The men were joined by the damage control party designated to fight oil spills. Preparedness to handle the spills is given a high priority on this ship. Thanks to the operational response of the crew, the oil film was swabbed up thoroughly and was contained before it could reach the water surface.

However, such alertness and responsibility was missing on the vessel in which Warrant Officer N. Golovko served.

Personnel training, particularly among specialists in the engineering department, on the subject of protecting against water pollution is carried on indifferently. Required instruction on the maintenance of oil filters, pumps, and bilge equipment is frequently carried out tardily, and losses are ignored when engineering water is being discharged. Policing of the water area assigned to this ship is accomplished irregularly and carelessly.

It is difficult to ward off the thought that the senior officers on this ship relegate the mission of environmental protection to a secondary role in comparison with those of mastering professional skills and combat readiness. Nevertheless, these missions must be handled with inseparable unity. Clearly, when there are oil and lubricant leaks in the hold and when engineering equipment often malfunctions, while personnel fail to follow operating instructions, specific conclusions can be made about the degree of organization and the engineering cultural level of the ship.

The draft of the new Soviet Constitution and the decisions of the Sixth Session of the Ninth Congress of the Supreme Soviet, at which problems of environmental protection were examined, place the burden on all of us to focus our fullest attention on these problems.

Naval Political School Sctivities

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by Capt 2d Rank M. Shashuto: "Smooth Sailing"]

[Excerpts] The Kiev Naval Political Academy is marking its ninth anniversary this year. Although it is young in years, the academy alumni from the first six graduating classes have already made a name for themselves throughout the Navy. They are

serving as political officers on nuclear powered guided missile submarines, on surface warships, in Naval Air units, and Marine units. The formative period of initial duty for all of these officers has been spent on prolonged ocean-going cruises.

Recently, the Kiev Academy graduated its seventh class of political officers. The new group of ship and unit deputy commanders for political matters are beginning their independent duty during the 60th Anniversary Year of the Great October Revolution.

The school administrative officers and the professors and instructors have provided their students with extensive knowledge and well-rounded practical skills in the organization of party and political activities on board ships and within units of the fleet and in the training of naval personnel. The political officers and party organizations have inculcated a sense of responsibility for their assigned tasks among the personnel. These qualities of the former students, who are now lieutenants, was quite evident during their training period assignments, which were introduced this year in all of the fleets. During the extensive ocean-going cruises, they were given an excellent opportunity to test themselves and to assess their strengths and knowledge. It is worthy of mention, that all of the graduates successfully met this challenge, without a single exception.

A fine tradition has developed among the fleet political officers of ceremoniously escorting the new lieutenants to their initial duty assignments and wishing them smooth sailing. Last year, former students assembled at the academy to greet the new detachment of graduates. This procedure also was repeated for the seventh graduating class. On the day before greeting the graduating class, an assembly of officers from naval political organizations was held at the academy. The experienced political officers from large and small units participated in a scientific and practical conference which investigated methods for further refining the operational techniques of political organizations for use in supervising primary party organizations in their efforts to attain high quality and effective military training and to strengthen military discipline. Member of the Military Council and Chief of the Political Department of the Fleet, Admiral V. Grishanov addressed the conference.

Following the address, the chiefs of the fleet political organizations toured the academy's training station and participated in the graduation ceremonies of the latest class of shipboard political officers. Many of the students graduated with honors. Lieutenants M. Ivanov, V. Shmakov, A. Koval', V. Sukhov, and M. Fisunov were awarded gold medals. At a meeting, representa-

tives from all of the fleets and workers from the Ukraine warmly greeted the young political officers and wished them smooth sailing on their independent duty assignments.

The beautiful and moving military ritual ended with a ceremonial march of the academy graduates.

7198

CSO: 1801

MISUSE OF PERSONNEL CRITICIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 77 p 4

[Article by Col A. Drovosekov: "Satire: Sauna With Samovar"]

[Text] I had occasion to meet Pvt David Bagdasaryan in Unit X of the Trans-Caucasus Military District. Before his being called into the Army he had finished a technical art school, and after they called up he went home for his tools and since then had been serving as...a stamper. He was a stamper because he was not filling any other position. By the way, on the day of our meeting he did not even have a personal weapon assigned to him.

"But are you able to disassemble and assemble a submachinegun?"

"I can," said the private, satisfying my curiosity. "We were taught this in school."

How can one not help but say thank you to the military instructor! It turns out that he taught military affairs well if Bagdasaryan still had not forgotten the procedure for disassembling and assembling a submachinegun! But he could have forgotten, because for seven months already he had been working by the sweat of his brow to fulfill orders.

"I receive assignments from officers Krichevtssov and Rybolovkin," said Pvt Bagdasaryan. "As a rule, they order two or three copies each of one and the same article."

Why they need so many does not concern the private in any respect. His task is to pound the hammer. And he pounds in an area especially set aside for him, on the door to which appeared the sign "Authorized Personnel Only." This was so the curious would not stick their nose in and ask unnecessary questions. But questions understandably arise. Why, for example, isn't Bagdasaryan engaged in combat training?

It is no laughing matter that from 10 Dec 1976 until the moment of our meeting in the middle of June 1977 he was in the position of a superfluous

soldier, as it were, for whose training no one apparently was responsible.

But why?

This is what I wished to speak about with Comrade V. Krichevtssov, but he was gone. Comrade N. Rybolovkin was very busy, and the chat with him was brief. But he understood the important thing immediately and assured me: "We will place Bagdasaryan in formation."

Such a praiseworthy decision pleased the author of these lines, and he set off for another unit of the same Transcaucasus Military District. According to available information, a stamper of the highest class was serving there whose works were being shown in various exhibits. I wished to meet him. "Pvt. Vardanyan is absent," said Lt V. Shelekhov, the unit duty officer, disappointing me.

I gradually learned Pvt Vardanyan had been working for almost a week now in the apartment of Capt I. Chernyy--he was "painting" either the walls or the ceiling. And before this the soldier had been invited over by Capt I. Ustinov, because Vardanyan was not only a good artist, but also an excellent painter.

"But they told me he was a stamper."

"They told you correctly," affirmed Lt Shelekhov. "He is a first-rate stamper. What talent! I myself ordered one little thing from him. And his workshop is over there where there is a sign: 'Authorized Personnel Only.'"

The next day I was sitting with Pvt Vardanyan in his workshop (the prohibitive sign had been removed since the door was being painted) and racked my brains over why, according to his service record, he had been on the rolls of the adjacent unit from 10 Nov 1976 to this very day? From the private's words it turned out that he had been transferred from there in December 1976. He had worked as an artist for two or three months, and then for about three months as a stamper. Now, after completing the apartment of Capt Chernyy, he again would be engaged in stamping--Lt Col N. Spichak had ordered him to prepare a sketch.

Vardanyan's detailed tale of his service explains nothing--the entry in his service record remained as mysterious as before. I had to turn to the headquarters. It turned out that the private had really arrived from the adjacent unit to his new place of duty in December 1976. But whether it was because the 30th was an unlucky date or for some other reasons, a position had not been found for him in the authorized table right up until 19 May 1977. And the note about his departure from the previous unit and arrival in another had not been made. And why hurry? The soldier still was no one's, as it were, but on his own. In short, a stamper.

Of course when a unit has its own stamper, this is good. But when there is no stamper, how can one get along without one? How can we please and surprise cherished guests? What can we brag about?

Lt Col Ye. Patsev and Capt E. Khachatryan, his assistant for logistics (Baku Air Defense District), racked their brains for a long while over this matter. Finally it dawned on Khachatryan.

"Eureka!" he cried with a beaming face. "We'll build a bathhouse! And one to be the envy of all!"

Comrade Patsev approved the idea. The bathhouse erected was quite a decent one. More accurately, a sauna was built on to the already present soldiers' bathhouse on one side, and on the other a pool with dimensions corresponding to its purpose, faced with blue tile.

"Everything came out quite well," said Comrade Khachatryan with rapture in his voice, showing his brainchild. "Have a look," and he threw open the door to the sauna.

The first thing that struck the eye was a samovar with all trappings for serious tea drinking. Then drawings burned in the wood paneling of the walls with scenes from "Wait Awhile!" in the bathhouse-sauna version.

"Eduard Senikovich, do the soldiers always go to the bathhouse with the samovar?" I asked Comrade Khachatryan with interest.

"Well, no," he said at first embarrassed; then he found the words: "I brought that."

So as not to drag out the tale, I will say that both the sauna and the pool were built on their own design without any appropriations at all. They built it in the prohibited manner where soldiers are taken from combat training. When the question about ways of obtaining construction materials was asked point blank, however, Comrade Khachatryan suddenly was discovered to have a complete lapse of memory: "Our people weren't working anywhere. We acquired materials through established procedures."

There was nothing to do but name a few addresses, and, although it was difficult, the memory began to return to Eduard Senikovich.

Now it is probably time to sum up and say that our land has never been short of talent. In almost every unit you can encounter skilled craftsmen whose works you will automatically envy. And it is very praiseworthy when such people are given an opportunity to develop their gift, and understandably, not to the detriment of service.

On this condition the author of this satire is not against stamping as such. He is also not against the custom of inviting a guest to the bathhouse after a long journey. On the other hand, he is firmly convinced that attempts to

keep soldiers in positions as stampers or to send them off to obtain blue tile facing for a bathhouse pool should be cut short in the most decisive manner. Instances of separating soldiers from combat training must be given severe party assessments, so that it becomes as hot for the culprits as in the sauna behind the samovar.

6904
CSO: 1801

COMPLAINTS ABOUT MILITARY SCHOOLS ADMISSION PROCEDURES DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col A. Sychev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Reflections on Letters to the Editors: Let the Worthy Become Cadets"]

[Text] As was the case last year, I didn't want to hold the discussion about various violations of rules for acceptance into military schools--I very much didn't want to do this again. The more so, that now, when matriculants already have arrived for entrance examinations there is every basis to say that on the whole, selection commissions in military units and military commissariats and the acceptance commissions of military schools have done an enormous amount of work to select the very best and the most worthy out of the many thousands of those wishing to become officers. But alas, this discussion must be held--the mail is also bringing alarming signals to the editors.

After completing the Ordzhonikidze School of Arts, Pvt V. Buleyev, who is serving in Siberia, decided, not without basis, to enter the L'vov Higher Military-Political School in the faculty of cultural enlightenment work. The school approved him as a candidate and the documents were sent on to the headquarters of the Siberian Military District, from the district to Omsk, where the traveling acceptance commission was operating, and from there again to the unit. In short, it was "kicked around like a football."

And Jr Sgt A. Shpikulyak received a call to come to the acceptance exams. But his immediate supervisor decided not to release him, on the grounds that the soldier had submitted the documents while in a training subunit, while the unit where he was now serving had no allocation for the school which he would enter. But why the talk about an allocation if there had been a call? After intervention by the editors, both Private Buleyev and Jr Sgt Shpikulyak were given the opportunity to take entrance exams.

It is apparent from letters coming to the editors that some did not receive a call to the exams or received it for a different place from where he submitted his application; some were given an unsubstantiated rejection; and there are those who still do not know at all where their documents are. But

we would still like to direct attention to the case involving Jr Sgt Shpikulyak. And here is why.

Some commanders very unwillingly release disciplined soldiers and good specialists to go to school. It is a strange approach, to say the least. Everyone is interested in obtaining well trained young officers from schools. But unfortunately, not everyone generally takes the trouble to lay the foundation for this by being concerned for staffing military schools with worthy replacements.

Those who make the decision to become officers after already going through the school of Army life can with full justification be considered the most worthy replacements. This is why acceptance commissions of military schools must regard them with special attention. But that does not happen always. Last year Pvt N. Solov'yev was entering the Stavropol' Higher Military Pilots and Navigators Air Defense School. He took his exams before a traveling acceptance commission, passed them successfully and, on receiving a call from the school, arrived there on time. But at the school he was informed that he had not passed in competition, inasmuch as the passing mark for matriculants who took exams directly in the school was higher. The soldier wrote to the editors: "I cannot part with the thought that some kind of misunderstanding occurred here. The more so, as the very same fate befell four of my comrades out of five who took the exams in Novosibirsk." Yes, as a matter of fact, it is difficult to explain such a "misunderstanding." For the decision of the traveling acceptance commission is law. Moreover, the school had already sent the call.

I would like to direct attention to the following fact as well. "Sometimes it is difficult to understand just who is entering the school, the sons or their papas and mamas." I had occasion to hear such a remark in one of the schools. The truth of such a remark is confirmed by the mail--many complaints are written not by former candidates, but by their parents. Of course, it is possible to understand the feelings of those whose dream of seeing their sons as officers did not come about. But here I would like to emphasize something else. The desire of the parents does not always coincide with the desire of their children. But giving way to the insistence of close ones, the lads still go to school with the secret thought of "failing" the exams or they even pass them and, after being accepted, submit requests for release.

Here is but one example. As reader G. informed us, his son was accepted at the Omsk Higher Tank Command School imeni Mar SU P. K. Koshevoy, but soon he was released allegedly because he had not studied the English language. As a matter of fact, as it later was learned, the cadet himself submitted a report about his lack of desire to study. For his father, though, he thought up a "respectable" reason. There are cases where individual candidates, even from among service personnel, announce a lack of desire to study just as soon as they cross the threshold of the school. But they have taken the places of those who really dreamed of becoming officers.

The following conclusion obviously suggests itself in this regard: Unit commanders and military commissariats must study the candidates more carefully and recommend the really worthy ones for military schools. Acceptance commissions at military schools, on their part, in deciding on enrolling a matriculant as a cadet, must heed these recommendations and give preference to those who have long ago decided to become officers, who have studied in military-patriotic schools and universities of future soldiers, who were activists in mass defense work, who took part in the All-Union Komsomol military-sport game "Orlenok," and so on.

Unfortunately these qualities of the matriculants are not always considered, and sometimes their personal records are studied superficially. The following fact also places us on guard. In some military schools the grade in physical training was included in the passing mark on an equal with the exam grades in the basic disciplines, and good athletes were even enrolled with twos in mathematics.

And reader V. Prosvirkina informed us recently about a most incomprehensible fact. In the city where she lives there is a military school. It is renowned and has noteworthy traditions. Naturally many graduates of local schools have dreamed since childhood of studying in it, but on instructions of the school Commandant, they tried to create an artificial barrier for them.

The USSR Constitution, the draft of which now has been submitted for nationwide discussion, guarantees all Soviet citizens an equal right to education, including military education. Defense of the socialist homeland, as is stated in the draft of the Basic Law, is the sacred duty of each citizen of the USSR. The more so as it is necessary to give incentives to those who choose the performance of this duty as the chief goal in their lives.

Things are in full swing in the schools. The work of selecting a new detachment of future officers has approached the concluding and decisive stage--entrance exams. Competition, as in the last year, is great. Under these conditions it is very important to display a maximum of concern for creating favorable conditions for matriculants, and not intensify what is already high nervous tension, which is inevitable in exams. Just such desires are expressed in many of the readers' letters. It would appear that we should heed them. Acceptance commissions can and must do everything they can to insure that the exams take place in organized fashion, in an atmosphere of goodwill and objectivity, and naturally they must not allow a repetition of the mistakes of past years.

6904

CSO: 1801

TANK COMPANY NCO'S CREATE DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by Col G. Konoval, Senior Inspector of Political Directorate of Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and Lt Col V. Devin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent: "Party Life and Problems of Indoctrination: But They Didn't Get to the Company"]

[Text] This company was not distinguished by anything special among the other subunits of the tank regiment. It was a company like any other company, no worse and no better than the others. Then suddenly came a report to the party committee about an instance of improper relations among service personnel. While being on guard, Jr Sgt V. Shtarev insulted Pvt S. Mratov.

They began to "pay attention" to the company. Senior comrades who previously had not indulged it much with their attention began to visit it more often. But by the time of our arrival in the regiment, they had already begun to forget about the unpleasant incident and also had begun to visit the company less.

We had occasion to hear in the party committee: "This whole incident for us was a complete surprise."

Political officer Maj G. Maystrenko, party committee member Capt V. Artyukh and other people with whom we spoke were inclined to evaluate it as a rare and unfortunate incident.

Meanwhile, the abnormal situation had not taken shape all at once. It was the natural result of serious omissions in indoctrination work and a consequence of the incorrect views adhered to by company officers on how the authority of junior commanders is created and reinforced and how regulation order is insured. It was a consequence of a lack of attention to people and of connivance.

For example, there also was the following fact. Once three Komsomol sergeants were in the warrant officer dormitory in a drunken state. This

was no secret. But what repercussions were there?

"We reprimanded each of them," party member Lt A. Butenko told us, who at that time was acting company commander. "In the Komsomol Bureau? No we did not discuss it. I know precisely: I myself am a member."

The company commander, Sr Lt V. Dolgopolov, soon returned from leave. He limited himself merely to a talk with the offenders. Generally they decided not to publicize the incident, but to suppress it.

Sgt A. Oleynikov and his two acquaintances (they recently were released to the reserve) were not in the dormitory without purpose. They had arrived with a specific goal. They wished to entertain the new company first sergeant, WO V. Usachev, and thus attempt to establish good-buddy relationships with him. They arrived after already having partaken of alcohol. Their attempt was unsuccessful. The warrant officer unceremoniously sent the uninvited guests packing to the regimental duty officer.

This misdeed inevitably reflects a gap in working with people. There was neither thought nor system in its organization. For example, command training classes with sergeants, as well as instructional methods classes, were held from time to time. No one prepared them or monitored them. No one demanded an accounting of the company commander for groundless disruptions of these classes. Political indoctrination work plans were not always drawn up in the subunit. Individual work also was not highly esteemed. It was even ignored when a direct need for it arose.

The company does not have its own party organization. That would appear to be a reason that the Komsomol organization should play an even greater role in the life of the company collective. But the company commander did not strive to make it his reliable support in indoctrinating personnel or in strengthening order and regulation relationships. Sr Lt Dolgopolov took little interest in how it was operating and where its efforts were directed. That is why he had only attended one session of the company Komsomol organization bureau since the day of his election.

The Komsomol activists must be given their due: at first they were not inactive. The bureau discussed important and necessary matters involving propaganda and performance of demands of the regulations. In one such session the talk was of tasks of the Komsomol organization for rallying the company collective and instilling in the Komsomol members a sense of responsibility and irreconcilability toward shortcomings. It was planned in this regard to hold topical evenings: "The Military Collective is the Army Family" and "Live in Harmony and Serve More Easily." The bureau also had other plans, but without support, the initiative of the Komsomol activists gradually subsided and their influence on the moral climate in the collective dropped.

Party member Dolgopolov reconciled himself with this. And he did so because he underestimated the force of public opinion. For this same reason, the company commander did not direct the attention of Komsomol bureau directors and all sergeants to the visit of the three violators of discipline to the warrant officer dormitory. The crude misdeed did not receive proper public evaluation. Fundamental importance was not attached to it and this then, as it were, encouraged individual undisciplined people by granting them freedom to establish their own sometimes immature and incorrect views on relations in the military collective.

Such a picture could have come to light if the regiment had not been indifferent to the night incident in the dormitory. And then the incident with the rudeness of Jr Sgt Shtarev also occurred.

The question arises: Just why had the company remained outside the attention of the command element and party committee of the regiment prior to this? Obviously because they had become accustomed here to laying stress primarily on "large-scale" activities in organizing indoctrination work. And they are not always able or wish to follow the call of the good motto--bring it to everyone's attention. There is much talk here about the importance of discipline and regulation relationships. Lectures and briefings are given and seminars and discussions are held. Their effectiveness is low, however, because they basically are of an educational nature. The specific life of subunits and practice of indoctrination work are analyzed little and inexpressively. This is because the life and practice are poorly studied.

There are many lecture groups in the unit, and they are spoken of proudly. There is also an individual lecture group for sergeants, headed by CPSU member V. Strizhak. But here is what struck my eye. The subject matter of the lecture group was far from its purpose--arming the sergeants with knowledge of military pedagogy and practical skills of indoctrinating subordinates. Let's take, for example, the lecture "Incentives and Disciplinary Responsibility of Service Personnel," given by Maj Strizhak. It told of a great deal, but unfortunately was in no way connected with the work of regimental sergeants or with an analysis of their disciplinary practice. It did not even touch on the question of the sergeant's role and place in rallying military collectives and establishing regulation relationships.

And what was the attendance of the lecture group? Do the sergeants of this company attend its sessions?

"They must attend," declared Maj Strizhak firmly.

We heard a different thing in the company.

"I know nothing about such a lecture group," said Jr Sgt V. Gavrilov. He was seconded by Sgt Oleynikov and others.

The regimental party committee had already been criticized once for the poor work of the sergeants' lecture group. The director was replaced, but, as we see, this measure alone was insufficient.

And what else did the party committee try to do to improve the organization of education and training of the sergeants? One of its decisions contains the written statement: "Actively study, disseminate and adopt in practice the experience of the foremost sergeants." We asked political officer Comrade Maystrenko: "Just whose experience was generalized?"

After some reflection, the officer spread his hands: "No one's. Consider it not having been done."

None of the party members who are subunit commanders were heard at sessions of the party committee about how they were training the sergeants. It was planned to hold an exchange of working experience of the officer party members in organizing indoctrination of personnel in the company and strengthening discipline, but they did not hold it. But we became convinced of the need for such a talk in the example of officers of that same subunit. Even now, they have a vague idea of the forms and methods of working to rally a military collective, and they do not know the demands of the guideline documents.

After they began to "devote attention" to the company, party committee member Capt Artyukh received the assignment of helping Sr Lt Dolgopolov in organizing political education work. In a month's time, however, Comrade Artyukh did not find an opportunity to visit this company.

So what in fact changed in the company? Its commander, Party Member Dolgopolov, received party punishment. But decisions by the Komsomol organization remain, as before, on paper. Discipline violator Jr Sgt Shtarev was not even removed from the Komsomol bureau membership. As before, time allocated by the order of the day for political education work often is not used for that purpose. Party committee members still shun the subunits.

That's how it goes: "Steps taken", but in fact they did not even reach the company.

6904

CSO: 1801

REQUIREMENT FOR BILLETING OFFICER TRAINING NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by Engr Col Yu. Irzak: "Letter to the Editors: Billeting Unit Worker Is A Specialty"]

[Text] Modern military compounds represent a large complex of buildings and structures which differ in purpose and which are outfitted with complicated engineering equipment and engineering networks. Each year more and more technical means come into the military compounds, especially for the public utilities (power stations, transformer substations, boiler rooms and water pumping stations). It is natural that workers of the billeting and maintenance service must have deep theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of economics, specialized equipment and control of a multisector service for more effective performance of their duties.

At the present time, however, not one military educational institution is preparing specialists of a broad profile for the specific purpose of the billeting and maintenance service. There are also no courses in existence designed for specialized training of officers who have arrived in billeting and maintenance organs from other units or establishments.

Almost all specialists of the Soviet Army and Navy undergo specialized training and periodic refresher training. Unfortunately, there is no such refresher training in the billeting and maintenance service. Only short courses or seminars are held.

Billeting and maintenance organs are staffed mainly by officers having the qualification of a military construction engineer. But such an officer does not have so much to do with capital construction as with capital and routine repairs, and not to the least extent with various types of public services and matters not only of an engineering nature.

Officers who are being assigned to the position as chief or chief engineer of KECh [Billeting and Maintenance Unit] are described in service appraisals as disciplined engineers with initiative and with profound competence in

construction matters. At the same time, it turns out after one or two years of work in the new positions that some of them have not been able to assimilate the multiprofile range of problems of the billeting service and are not coping with their duties.

For example, KECh chief Capt F. Zalyaletdinov repeatedly made requests to be relieved of his position and with his lack of skilled management managed to do considerable material damage. In the KECh where Maj V. Petrov was assigned as chief and Sr Lt Yu. Petukhov was assigned as chief engineer there were many incomplete projects and omissions in the first years of their work. Both of them also made requests to be transferred to other sectors of work, referring to their lack of competence in matters of KECh work.

Many such examples can be cited and one cannot accuse these officers of negligence. Such consequences arose as a result of their lack of the necessary knowledge in the field of the billeting and maintenance service.

In short, there is an insistent need to increase the qualification of officers of the billeting and maintenance service, if nothing more than to put things "in working order," as they say, as a beginning. In my view, it is necessary to organize specialized courses until special faculties are set up for training and refresher training of management cadres of the billeting organs. And this matter must be taken up without delay.

6904

CSO: 1801

AIRBORNE BATTALION TRAINING AND OFFICER DEVELOPMENT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col A. Pinchuk: "Development of a Commander: The Most Important Thing"]

[Text] *Lt Col Arkadiy Fedorovich Pinchuk has been named senior permanent correspondent of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for the Order of Leningrad Military District. We are publishing his sketch about airborne soldiers.*

The aircraft carefully taxied up to the loading area, and the airborne personnel quickly took their places in it. After a short take-off run, the aircraft began to climb smoothly.

Sr Lt Nikolay Yurasov, commander of the airborne battalion, was flying with the group. The day before he had been alerted that at the next officers' conference he would have to share the experience of working to strengthen military discipline. It appeared simpler now to the officer to land in the "enemy" rear with the battalion and perform the most difficult combat assignment, than to speak about exchanging experience, for in such cases they always expected some kind of "secrets" and in their battalion everything was ordinary, with the very same training as in each subunit.

Although he has only recently commanded the battalion, Yurasov has a good knowledge of the state of affairs in the collective. He developed as a commander right here, in the 1st Airborne [Battalion]. And so he does have something to tell. And here Yurasov caught himself up in the fact that, hastily going over facts, events and discussions with officers in his mind, he could not identify the most important thing in his work with full confidence, right off. Topical evenings, meetings with veterans, conferences with individual categories of service personnel, evenings of young and experienced soldiers and officers' meetings--all this was important and necessary. But now and then people with different characters, abilities and needs appeared before his eyes. Perhaps the most important thing was to find a proper position in relationships with them and not slide to a position of familiarity?

When Sr Lt Yurasov took over the battalion, his former mentors, officers E. Kholchev, P. Mazurenko and V. Vyshinskiy turned out to be subordinate to him. And with company commanders Vladimir Bezrukov and Aleksandr Promov he was an equal just yesterday. And at first Yurasov lacked the resolve to overcome the inertia of his previous relationships.

"Don't torment yourself, Nikolay Semenovich, on this matter" he was told by battalion party bureau secretary Maj Kholchev. "Both of us are party members, and the chief criterion of our relationships must be the work and the interests of service."

This wise advice determined a great deal in the subsequent service of the young officer. Even before, he had seen that in the 1st Company headed by Lt Valeriy Skobkin abnormal relationships were shaping up among the officers. But he did not intervene--he did not dare. He liked Skobkin for the openness of his heart, dedication to work and allegiance in friendship. His assignment as company commander was taken by all as something very natural. And while Lt Petr Zhilin began to work more energetically and with higher quality under the new commander, Lt Valentin Molchanov began to come to work, as they said in the battalion in "white gloves."

It appeared to some officers as something of a surprise that the lieutenants, having "celebrated" some kind of event, were quite drunk and were detained by a patrol. And soon one of the privates was caught using alcoholic beverages.

"It is, of course, an unusual instance," said Sr Lt Yurasov at the next meeting of the officers. "It reminds us: we will not attain exemplary discipline without high exactingness toward ourselves and subordinates and without personal example."

After this incident the battalion commander began to rely on party and Komsomol activists and to build his relationships with subordinates on a more fundamental base.

A struggle for personal example of officers--isn't this the most important thing in work to strengthen military discipline?

Lt Yevgeniy Sirotkin arrived in the battalion together with Lt Mikhail Zhdanenya. Yurasov at that time had just taken over the company and believed that he had been lucky with the officers. He particularly liked Sirotkin, who had been trained better than his contemporaries in the battalion. Everyone intended a rapid advancement in service for him. And suddenly like thunder out of a clear sky: we committed a misdeed which gave cause to doubt his maturity and the attitude toward him noticeably changed. The lieutenant also lost confidence in himself. He lowered exactingness towards subordinates and began to close his eyes to individual misdeeds.

"I would like to be transferred somewhere", he told Yurasov, "it is awkward for me to demand, I've lost the moral right."

"You won't run away from yourself," objected Nikolay to him then. "But if you find the strength to rise to that place from which you fell, this will be a victory. On my part, I promise the most sincere help."

Now the young battalion commander is proud of the lieutenant, the best platoon commander in the battalion. Recently he was accepted into the ranks of the party.

The situation in the subunit commanded by Capt V. Levinskiy racked the battalion for a long while. The officer noticeably lowered the exactingness toward himself. Platoon commanders held classes with personnel in turn. Such an absence of personal responsibility immediately was reflected in military discipline.

Party meetings were held in the subunit, and then in the battalion. Levinskiy was heard before a conference of officers, and senior comrades repeatedly held talks with him. And the work of the entire collective became the subject of continuous attention on the part of the battalion commander, his deputies, and secretaries of the party and Komsomol organizations.

Today Yurasov is sure that Levinskiy's subordinates will become outstanding in the near future. They have everything necessary for this.

Sr Lt Yurasov recalled the parting words of Capt Boris Mikhaylovich Snychev, the previous battalion commander. In passing on the position to the young successor, he said: "Look, Nikolay Semenovich, don't lose the battalion's traditions. They are a great strength in training and indoctrination."

Yurasov became sure of this when he was still company commander. He said to subordinates: "Our company has always prided itself in the best scouts." And the airborne personnel not only passed on these words to the young men, but carried them like a combat order. It was flattering to them to be considered best. "Our company always has been renowned for its marching song." And there was not a single soldier in formation who did not know dozens of marching songs. And they really did sing their way to fame. Passers-by on the streets would stop when the company went through the city singing.

The battalion has many traditions. In the 1st Company area, soldiers set up with their own hands a room to Hero of the SU Maj German Alekseyevich Molodov, who is listed forever in the unit's rolls. Molodov commanded the battalion at the end of the war and died during the assault crossing of the Vistula. And what battalion commanders there were afterwards! Dedulin, Proletarskiy, Slyusar', Pokrovskiy, Snychev--all of them now are in higher positions. The battalion distinguished itself in Exercise "Dnepr" and in the "Dvina" maneuvers.

It is, of course, worthwhile to tell also about the role of subunit first sergeants in imposing regulation order. Just take WO Eduard Grigor'yevich Morozovich. He spent 13 years in one company. Some officers who were in

this company with First Sergeant Morozovich already command regiments, but they do not forget their first sergeant, and write him letters. Sr Lt Yurasov also learned a great deal from Eduard Grigor'yevich.

Vladimir Borodin, a young warrant officer, takes a close look at the work of his senior comrade, works assiduously with the men and order in the 3rd Company is noticeably improving. But neither the battalion commander nor the company commander still have found a common language with WO V. Gavrilov. He apparently still has to be taught a great deal.

But just what can be identified as the most important? Individual work? Of course, this is one of the most important sectors for applying command efforts. For, as a rule, only a few soldiers bring trouble. And if they are recognized in time and the correct individual approach is found, then the misdemeanors will be prevented.

Yurasov realized that, in speaking about experience, one has to tell in detail about the role of socialist competition in strengthening military discipline, about the importance of legal propaganda and about day to day work to explain the demands of regulations, i.e., about everything that permits privates, sergeants, warrant officers and officers of the battalion to understand thoroughly that the great strength and invincibility of our Army lies in this conscious character of Soviet military discipline and in the personal sense of responsibility of each person for the defense of his Motherland.

Here was the answer! To instill a high personal sense of responsibility in each soldier--this was the most important. A sense of responsibility in combination with such feelings as love for the homeland and hatred for its enemies is a great force. And this feeling grows quite noticeably stronger now, while nationwide discussion is underway on the new draft USSR Constitution, which inspires in soldiers great pride and the desire to serve the Motherland even better.

The officer recalled the words of CPSU CC Politburo member and USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D.F. Ustinov, uttered by him at the practical science conference of leading political officers of the Army and Navy. In emphasizing the importance of outstanding mastery and skilled employment of modern weapons and combat equipment, the Minister of Defense remarked: "But even this in itself still does not determine high combat readiness. Our advantage always has been and will remain the superiority in ideological spirit and awareness of people and in their high socialist patriotism."

The bulging aircraft door burst open with a noise, and the roar of the engine and noise of the oncoming stream of air struck the cabin like a hard wave.

"Get ready to jump!"

The airborne personnel arose, adjusted their gear and headed for the exit.

"Jump!"

The AN aircraft, grown lighter, increased speed and ten dull canopies floated to earth behind it.

6904
CSO: 1801

FIGHTER PILOT COMBAT TRAINING DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 77 p 1

{Article by Lt Col V. Naychuk, Red Banner Turkestan Military District: "They Passed the Test"}

{Text} The haze-covered horizon was quivering in the sultry, opaque air. The air was quickly becoming hot and by midday it was so hot that it was hard to breathe. However, the intensity of the tactical flight training did not let up. The enemy changed his methods of operation; the situation became complicated; tactical problem followed tactical problem.

Guards Lt Col G. Ruban, the fighter squadron commander, noted with satisfaction that all flights were operating sharply and in a well-coordinated manner.

When they were discussing the new Draft USSR Constitution and the tasks which resulted from the decisions of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the pilots unanimously pledged accomplishment of all combat training missions with a high level of quality in order to confirm their title as the regiment's best squadron.

The Guards-aviators are proud of their title. The squadron's communists led the collective's struggle for the unit's honor and for its preeminence in the competition for a welcome worthy of the 60th anniversary of Great October. For example, Guards Maj's A. Polevkin and I. Gaydamaka did everything possible so each of their sorties would be highly efficient.

The commanders-instructors had to work a lot with each young pilot. They began by instilling in each aviator a feeling of personal responsibility for increasing combat readiness. The quality of the training process depends not just on the commander and pilots but also on each specialist. A combat aircraft is not called a collective weapon in vain. For example, once one of the mechanics made a mistake--and the entire preliminary preflight preparation procedure, which was thoroughly worked out, was disrupted. This case was analyzed with all unit personnel! People began to act with more regard for training time and the methods of the best people; they began to more aggressively adopt everything new and advanced.

A constant improvement in instructional methods is very important for quickly assimilating young people in the unit. Guards Lt Col Ruban taught the flight commanders advanced methodological methods and the ability to work with people.

Guards Lt Yu. Goreglyad serves in the flight commanded by the experienced methodologist and military pilot first class Guards Capt V. Shcherbakov. The first introductory flights in a trainer in the airfield zone and pattern showed that the young officer was making mistakes in flight procedures; he was not paying enough attention to the instruments on his landing approach. The instructor decided to start with applied aerodynamics and simulator "flights." The lieutenant colonel approved this decision. After a few lessons, he concluded: "He's flying smoothly."

Evidence is very important during flight critiques. So the young pilot will clearly understand why he is in error.

While absorbed in an attack on the "enemy" at combat ceiling, Guards Lt A. Larin turned off his afterburner late, even though he received the command from the controller at the CP in good time. And, although the pilot accomplished the intercept, he made his landing with a fuel remainder near the danger point. The squadron commander analyzed this potential cause of a flight accident with all flying personnel. And he discussed it with Larin separately. At first the lieutenant tried to prove that he

executed the CP controller's command immediately. In order to convince him, Grigoriy Fedorovich had to analyze the objective flight control data with the lieutenant. Larin confessed with embarrassment:

"I'm wrong...But I don't understand how I could have done that."

The commander had to conduct a deep psychological analysis of a young pilot's behavior during an attack in the stratosphere. The guard's lieutenant went away with a complete understanding of the reasons for his mistake. And that was his first and last flying error.

...The squadron is waiting for the command to depart. Polevkin is in charge of the first flight, the squadron commander has the second and Gaydamaka the third. In pairs, the missile-armed aircraft swoop off into the sky. Just as Ruban thought, they did not have long to wait for input from the command post. It was for Guards Capt V. Shcherbakov's pair. The mission--attack the "enemy" aircraft at the maximum line of engagement.

It's not an easy mission. While in flight, Guards Lt Col Ruban attentively monitors the radio and catches each of his subordinates' reports. Finally, a familiar voice rang out: "I see the target; I'm attacking!"

How will it turn out? There is no time to ponder over it: the squadron commander's flight also received a difficult mission. The missile-armed aircraft are climbing on afterburner. Ruban hears the slightly excited voice of Guards Lt A. Nchayev and he is delighted: the pilot successfully completed his target attack. Good work!

After successfully landing, the pilots gathered together; they were excited and satisfied with the battle. Ruban looks at his subordinates and correctly states: the young pilots passed the test. The lieutenants successfully destroyed the air "enemy" and successfully carried out combat firing on ground targets.

The squadron demonstrated a high level of air training during the exercise. And, shortly after, the aviators happily congratulated their commander: he was awarded the order of Red Star.

9001

CSO: 1801

IMPORTANCE OF OFFICERS' PERSONAL EXAMPLE DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 77 p 2

{Article by Capt 1st Rank A. Skryl'nik, candidate of philosophy, in the column "Ideological Indoctrination: An Overall Approach": "The Moral Force of Personal Example"}

{Text} Any officer who has met with comrades from the institute or from a prior duty station is familiar with the free nature of former coworkers shared memories. And no matter what they talk about--about tests, campaigns, firing or exercises--the names of the most authoritative people--commanders, and chiefs--under whose leadership they happened to study or serve together are most frequently heard. They are heard because, through their knowledge and skills, the senior comrades transmitted a part of their spirit to their students.

Several years ago I happened to participate in a distant voyage of the guided missile cruiser Groznyy. The ship was then commanded by Capt 2nd Rank A. Ushakov. During the relatively short period of the voyage, it was naturally difficult to learn everything about him; however it was possible to judge the enormous influence the commander's personal example had on his subordinates by the way the officer found the time--during those difficult days and nights of command watch--to spend walking through the duty stations and to encourage the young seamen who were seeing the stormy sea for the first time, and by the way the sailors straightened up after hearing his words.

Many years have passed since that voyage but when I meet the sailors who are serving on the cruiser today and show an interest in their affairs, every now and then I catch myself thinking that the former commander's exactingness in large and small matters, his resolution and respect for the individual are evident in a lot of the crew's good work. It is not by accident since the other officers of the Groznyy were developed by A. Ushakov, now a vice admiral.

It would be possible to name other commanders and political officers who are spoken of with pride in units and on board ships. Each of them has one indispensable trait--a great deal of charisma. In talking about them, one must point out the enormous influence their personal example has on their co-workers and just as important--the party organizations' constant consideration for the moral qualities of communists-leaders.

Really. When the party collective compares all its members to the most deserving, when they don't close their eyes to the so-called small shortcomings in each other's character and they are able to tactfully but persistently correct an officer who deviates from the requirements of discipline and our morality in his conduct, personal affairs and behavior, then the communists' personal example and their beneficial influence on subordinates will increase at work and throughout Army and Navy life.

The wealth of forms, methods and means for moral indoctrination does not mean we can forget that the main, decisive thing in it will always be man's influence on man. Only personality forms personality. This is the essence of one of the most important laws of the formation of man's moral consciousness and his moral qualities. Emphasizing the complex mechanism of the influence of indoctrination, V.I. Lenin wrote: "A living example has a greater effect than proclamations and conferences..."

The force of the moral influence of personal example lies in the fact that it is as if it were elevated on high. He who takes the first step toward accomplishing a complex mission, who displays determination and presence of mind in a dangerous situation

and who masterfully fulfills his official duties, is recognized from afar. His conscientiousness at work and his special enthusiasm for socially useful activity do not go unnoticed. They are unfailingly transmitted to those around him and they "infect" his coworkers. And every party organization must understand this well.

Many people have seen the following: an officer arrives in a unit or on board ship; he is enthusiastic about a new idea for accomplishing practical missions or for operating combat equipment, or he is an avid amateur radio operator or simply a music lover or a sportsman. After a while, you look, and his followers, his "twins" have appeared among his coworkers; they imitate what is socially useful in the make-up and behavior of the leading officer, activist and public-spirited person.

Under the conditions of Army life in a socialist state, each soldier earns the respect and recognition of those around him by his exemplary conduct. Nevertheless, our society also sets the highest requirements for our leaders' and educators' personal example. The party has entrusted to them the leadership of the military collective and their personal conduct in each specific situation is perceived and experienced by their subordinates in a special way.

Furthermore, people judge not only the qualities of the leader's personality but also the power of our moral values by the way the leader accomplishes his official duties, by the way he observes moral standards and by how exacting he is toward himself and how honest he is in his dealings with superiors and subordinates.

It is thought that when the party committee is analyzing the state of military discipline in a particular subunit, they always have a basis for seeing the lack of the commander's personal example as one of the causes of the shortcomings which are found. For example, one can specifically point out that the tenacity of several negative phenomena, let's say, management and "corporal" punishment, is explained to a great extent by the fact that young

officers adopt these work methods from their senior commanders. It has been observed that when the commander is carried away with punishment, then a one-sided approach to indoctrination of soldiers is also characteristic of the other officers in the subunit.

Personal example is a large, broad concept. It encompasses political, professional and moral qualities which, only in their unity, make a leader truly authoritative. An implicit combination of party spirit and in-depth competence, of discipline and a creative approach to business, sensitivity to people, to their wants and needs, exemplary conduct in ones work and daily life--these are the qualities which the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out, while devoting a great deal of attention to the personality of the contemporary leader. Only on the basis of the above personality traits of the leader does his example become an effective means for leading and indoctrinating his subordinates. Underrating any of them will inevitably be felt.

Thus, while visiting the unit until recently commanded by officer K. Shaykhiddinov, senior commanders frequently noted the high level of the officer's specialized training, and his subordinates' successes in accomplishing combat training missions. But, when it came to the isolated facts which attested to the officer's dishonesty and his attempt to cover up shortcomings, well, these "trivia" did not become a subject for analysis. Meanwhile, it was precisely this which grew into a serious problem: the officer began to use his official position for private purposes. Finally, the disparity between the businesslike qualities of a communist and his moral qualities came to its logical conclusion: not long ago officer Shaykhiddinov was punished under party procedures and removed from his position.

One very seldom meets an officer in the units today without a rhombic on his chest--the badge which identifies a higher education. After leaving the institute or academy, the commander, political officer, engineer does not set his books aside; he continues to expand his horizons, teach his subordinates and learn himself. The thirst for knowledge has become an integral

part of a Soviet officer's life and duty. But, how is his morality improved? To what extent are the moral values of socialist society visually and continually embodied in the officer's conduct along with the expansion of military and humanitarian knowledge and natural science? While attempting to answer these questions, we frequently run into actual cases which attest to the fact that the relationship between knowledge and morals and between the officer's official position and his personal example is still a crucial problem.

Many young officers are advanced to high command positions. Some begin to reason something like this: if they highly value me so quickly and trust me with such high positions, this means I am not like the rest. Although he doesn't state his thoughts aloud, traces of arrogance are displayed extremely clearly in his relationships with comrades and subordinates; this cannot help but affect the service.

Something like this happened to Capt V. Polyakov once. While executing a responsible mission which demanded a maximum effort from the soldiers, the young commander did not conduct himself as he should have: he showered his subordinates with reproaches. "We didn't hear a kind word from him for four months," stated one of the soldiers. When it was explained to Polyakov that such an attitude was not permitted toward subordinates, the officer attempted to justify it by the complex conditions of mission accomplishment. In short, he knew the proper way to build a mutual relationship with subordinates. However, the level of his moral growth was such that it did not enable him to control his actions. This is hard to hide from those around you. The party bureau's silence was most incomprehensible.

Those who serve and work alongside an officer always subtly catch the individual's attitude toward work and the motives for his behavior. People can excuse a shortage of knowledge, even a temporary drop in activity, but they will never excuse rudeness, conceit and arrogance. If this happens to an officer, then there are no measures for indoctrination which will help raise his social prestige.

A captain once complained: he spent a month in the hospital and none of his subordinates visited him. Of course, such a rare occurrence in our lives provides a basis for seriously reprobating the party organization, his coworkers and the entire collective where the comrade worked. Nevertheless, it seems that the causes of what happened are not completely covered by this. Apparently, the lack of sensitivity which made itself felt was to a certain extent brought about by the "insulted one" himself. As it turned out, he was not by any means known for his sensitivity to those around him. In short, you reap what you sow. Sensitivity and respect for the individual, as with the other moral qualities, are not established in an administrative manner, but are put into practice on the basis of reciprocity.

The required level of exactingness, sincere consideration for people and an in-depth knowledge of their needs and attitudes make an officer's personal example a constantly operative factor of moral influence on subordinates. Naturally, they do this not by themselves, not automatically, but in unity with the multitudinous means for indoctrination.

The purposeful work of party organizations serves as a powerful lever for increasing the leader's personal influence on soldiers' awareness and attitudes. Broad possibilities for indoctrinating officers-communists are opened at meetings and in daily party and social activities. For example, party meetings with an agenda on personal example of communists in fulfilling requirements of the regulations and moral standards accomplish a lot. The problem of raising the personal example of communists at work and of increasing discipline is directly related to the development of criticism and self-criticism and to timely preventive measures which are aimed at everything that hinders work, discipline and the unity of the collective.

Soviet soldiers correctly see in their commanders and educators those who always lead the way, who appropriately fulfill the lofty duties of a soldier and the requirements--which are written in the Draft USSR Constitution--for the sacred duty to defend the

socialist Fatherland. They take their example from them; they learn from them loyalty to duty, to the laws of military service and to our society's moral principles. To lead people by personal example--this is one of the most important conditions for an overall approach to the entire cause of indoctrination.

9001
CSO: 1801

METHODS OF IMPROVING PHYSICAL TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 77 p 4

{Article by Lt Col M. Nordshteyn: "Under Sterile Conditions"}

{Text} They crawled along "no man's land," now and then stopping and pressing themselves against the darkened snow. It seemed as though the fiery arcs of the rockets were hanging stationary in the night sky. Suddenly, ahead and to the left, it looked as though the snowdrifts were beginning to move. "Fascists," thought Lt G. Mazurov. Here was the "informant" they were after. The officer didn't know how many there were, but he decided to attack--surprise promised success.

After allowing the enemy scouts to pass through, the reconnaissance patrol turned and formed up from the rear. The rest took a matter of seconds: Mazurov fell on the Hitlerite crawling in front of him and pressed his head in the snow. At that very instant the rest of our soldiers also raised up...

Later, while taking them back, the scouts implied: the captured "informant" walked right into their hands, and it happened close to Soviet lines.

But, were they just lucky? Was it just great physical strength, endurance and skill--developed by the nature of their duties--which ensured the success of the search party? I think that to a great extent it was ensured by the soldiers' being psychologically prepared to fight, by their self-confidence and self-control.

There are many ways to develop decisiveness, will power and courage. No matter where soldiers are working--at the tank or firing range, at an engineer post or in the field--hard military labor is sure to instill a little of these qualities in their character. But, there is a discipline which creates special, favorable conditions for developing courage--physical training. It is to the point to state that before the war Mazurov was a good sportsman, a diver, and this type of sport greatly facilitates the development of courage and presence of mind. In the Army, as nowhere else, muscles and will are firmly fused; without this, there cannot be a true soldier. However, units do not always, unfortunately, use the full range of possibilities for developing physical training.

Physical training is underway at the sports training area of X artillery unit. Here, it seems, is the field of activity for developing not just strength and skill, but also qualities of will. However, Lt A. Statsenko, who is conducting the lesson, is satisfied with just exercises of strength. It's the same thing for the entire hour: chin-ups, chin-ups with a flip and push-ups. Monotonous and boring.

The obstacle course beside them is empty; here they could jump across the three-meter ditch, run up the log, etc. A little further on there is an impressive structure: a six-meter high horizontal beam with a cable and pole hanging on it and on the side an inclined stairway. Negotiating these simple obstacles and training on the "high" complex would require a definite degree of courage and presence of mind. But, these areas are empty. Furthermore, Lt Statsenko has not once "allowed" his subordinates on the high beam. Evidently, the famous saying of Belik prevails here "just as long as nothing goes wrong." This battery is not accustomed to slightly risky exercises; the soldiers are short on decisiveness. It has reached the point where almost half the soldiers in their second year of service cannot jump over the vaulting horse.

It goes without saying that it is not easy to organize training in walking or slowly running across the beam at a reasonable height and at the same time ensure reliable safety measures. But, do sergeants and young officers frequently receive the necessary

skills at lessons on instructional methods to conduct such training in developing courage and presence of mind in their subordinates? The same applies to swimming in one's clothes with weapons and to high speed descent from slopes on skis. It is highly unfortunate, but sports lessons frequently take place under somewhat artificial, sterile conditions. Then, in the notorious rush for sportsmen with official ratings, the ski competitions, for example, are organized on a plain where it is easier to have a good time and where a great deal of persistence is not necessary.

Meanwhile, life demonstrates the necessity for approximating a real combat situation during training activities. Now, the so-called breaking-in of the infantry is being conducted with tanks, by negotiating obstacle courses with fires and smoke screens, by throwing combat grenades and much more. But, the soldiers' physical training exercises are still somewhere on a par with "health lessons."

The initiative of those commanders who are looking for and using new methods for developing psychological stability and self-control during physical training exercises is a great help.

For example, in the subunit where Sr Sgt V. Frolov is the assistant platoon leader they frequently have tug-of-war contests. And when one or two are failing under the pressure, a shout rings out! "Heave! Ho!" The hands, which a few seconds ago were ready to let go, are again filled with strength...The contest is simple, but it is worth more than some sporting events in terms of will-power.

Sr Lt A. Zaytsev complicated one of the exercises while training his personnel in running the obstacle course. Previously, each trainee knew which empty "window" he must toss the grenade in. Now they must throw it at the opening which is marked for an instant by a pole-mounted, waist-high target. This appears to be an insignificant addition, however, it enables one to improve his reactions and to get accustomed to real circumstances--after all, the enemy can open fire from any window.

Obviously, it makes sense to use a system for stimulating the active development of courage, decisiveness and self-control in subordinates. If, for example, exercises with elements of risk and danger are included in the program for testing physical training exercises, then they will prepare for the tests more seriously.

There is one other factor of physical development which remains in the shadows for some reason. This is chilling. There is no doubt that this develops the body's capacity to withstand low temperatures. All other things equal, a tempered soldier, who is accustomed to sharp temperature fluctuations, is better suited for combat. He is brave, has confidence in himself and, naturally, bears the burdens of campaign and field conditions easier. But, at the same time, tempering also builds character.

This does not cover all the means for physical training. It is only necessary to find and use the ones which are especially close to the conditions of an actual combat situation.

9001

CSO: 1801

SUGGESTION AND INNOVATION ACTIVITIES IN GSFG

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 77 p 2

{Article by Lt Col V. Devin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent:
"In the Service of Combat Readiness")

{Text} With the Innovators and Inventors of
the Group of Soviet Forces, Germany

The following figures provide a graphic illustration of the attention devoted to scientific-technical creative work in the group of forces. During last year alone, dozens of innovators' suggestion campaigns were planned and adopted in the large units and units; six inspections were conducted for the best organization of this activity. During the campaigns, 6,282 of the innovators' suggestions were received and adopted for practical use.

The creative work of the military experts was widely represented at various exhibitions. The authors of four works were awarded bronze medals by the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy (EANE) of the USSR and 17 exhibits were awarded certificates at the exhibition "Tomorrow's Expert" which took place in Leipzig in November of last year.

Several works of innovators and inventors of the Group of Soviet Forces, Germany are discussed below.

With the Help of a Movie Screen

The command rings out and the next trainee takes his place behind the tank gunsight. A tank, moving over bushy terrain, is clearly visible in the sight. In a matter of seconds, the range is determined and the sight mark is selected. Then the firing button is pressed. At that very moment, a flash of light appears ahead of the moving tank. Short! The gunner quickly makes the necessary corrections and again presses the firing button. This time the flash of light appears on the tank: a hit.

All this is not taking place on the range, but in a classroom-simulator which was built in unit X. The classroom equipment makes it possible to conduct training on tank firing theory and rules with a high level of quality, to develop practical skills for firing at mobile and stationary targets and to execute firing missions with the help of a movie screen.

WO {praporshchik} V. Bibik, who put a lot of effort and thought into the construction of the simulator, is well remembered in the unit.

Without Expendng Artillery Shells

A device for conducting training fire from the combat infantry vehicle gun is being successfully employed by units of the group of forces. The device enables the gunner to acquire the exact same operational skills as though firing an authorized shell. It was suggested by officer G. Leonov of X staff.

Lenov thought of a similar device when he was commander of a motorized rifle battalion. The officer made a handy device which helps train the gunner in gun firing without expending authorized artillery shells. They are replaced by ordinary rounds. The innovation lead to a significant savings in combat shells.

Six Programs at the Same Time

WO A. Bagriy made approximately 40 innovative suggestions during his Army career. The majority of them were implemented. The

specialists highly rated his console with six programs for controlling radio training classwork; it was made jointly by the warrant officer and Capt V. Lyudvig. Their work was displayed at the NTTM-76 {expansion unknown} and was awarded a certificate by the USSR EANE.

The amount of equipment normally used for training radiotelegraphists was reduced six times when using this equipment.

To Be Published in Bulgaria

Engr-Lt Col I. Yurkovskiy, a candidate of technical sciences, received a letter from Bulgaria. The Tekhnika Publishing House in Sofia decided to publish the manual "How to Trouble-Shoot Passenger Car Problems," which was written by officer Yurkovskiy, in Bulgarian.

This active innovator is the author of a number of manuals on automotive equipment. He invented an original device for easy starting of internal combustion engines when outside temperatures are unfavorable.

Due to this officer's active participation, a system for neutralizing harmful acid solutions while repairing storage batteries was developed and introduced.

A Military Medic's Invention

Medical Service Capt S. Markov is chief of the Dental Clinic. The officer has a reputation in the unit as a specialist with an outstanding knowledge of his work and he works a lot to improve his professional training.

Bone surgery is his special interest. Makarov's in-depth theoretical knowledge enables him to make instruments and appliances which increase the reliability and efficiency of operations. The surgical apparatus for suturing thin bones which he developed is a definite creative success for the military medic. The officer was given a patent for this invention.

9001
CSO: 1801

IMPORTANCE OF MOTOR MARCH TRAINING STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 77 p 1

{Editorial: "Troop Motor March Training"}

{Text} During the tense summer training, the accomplishment of combat training missions begins, as a rule, with troop movements. In order to be able to arrive at a designated area in full combat readiness under any terrain conditions, weather conditions and at any time of day, units and subunits must improve their motor march training.

Troop motor march training is improved in the field and first of all in tactical exercises which are conducted under conditions which approximate a combat situation to the maximum extent. It is precisely here that commanders, staff officers and services' specialists acquire skills for organizing marches in a limited period of time and for organizing their comprehensive support; they learn to firmly control columns. The march is the most serious test of the subunit's combat coordination, of its level of technical training and of the physical and psychological strength of all personnel.

The tank battalion which is commanded by Capt V. Koshevoy displayed an outstanding level of motor march training during a recent tactical exercise. The precise march schedule, the thorough reconnaissance of routes for movement, the skillful organization of the march formation, the high level of march-route discipline--all this attests to the tactical maturity of the officers and to the good field training of the drivers--60 percent of them are first and second class specialists.

The complete motorization of troops, the continual improvement in vehicle speeds, their improved cross-country capability and their increased unrefueled range ensure a high level of motor march potential for units and subunits. The suitability of equipment for negotiating water obstacles, radioactive areas and mine obstacles is also very important for ensuring high march rates. However, only soldiers who possess in-depth knowledge, firm skills and a sufficiently high level of moral tempering and will power can use the increased equipment capabilities to their fullest extent.

Training personnel for marches must be the center of attention for commanders, staffs and political bodies. It must be approached comprehensively, considering the fact that the changes in modern combat also have a serious effect on troop movements. Personnel must be able to negotiate vast areas of destruction and radioactive contamination; they must be able to repel air attacks and tactical airborne assaults; they must be able to combat enemy diversionary-reconnaissance groups and detachments. All of this is combined with enormous physical and psychological stress.

Unfortunately, driver training and indoctrination and the organization of driver competitions do not meet contemporary requirements everywhere. Motor march training is obviously not given sufficient attention in some subunits. "In our unit," WO [praporshchik] V. Syrovecin wrote to the editors, "training with the young drivers is frequently disrupted; many important subjects are not completed. And this is notwithstanding the number of road accidents which have occurred lately." Such signs cannot help but arouse alarm.

Socialist competition is called upon to play a large part in improving motor march training of personnel. In the present jubilee year, the struggle for skillful mastery of equipment has become its main theme. It is important to make this substantive, to steadfastly increase the quality of drills and training and to develop a spirit of competition in them. Life shows: equipment march-route capabilities are more fully utilized where they regularly conduct competitions for the title of best unit, sub-unit driver and driver-mechanic, where they show concern for

training driver substitutes and where the struggle for mastering related specialties and for completing equipment servicing and repair of malfunctions and breakdowns within established time limits is being developed.

Mastery of the principles of motor march organization must make up the most important area of officers' professional training. A motor march for subunits of different arms, services and specialized arms has a number of special features. However, there are also general requirements which are obligatory for each and every one of them. Commanders, staff officers and services' officers are urged to steadfastly learn to organize a motor march in the minimum amount of time, to conduct continuous route reconnaissance and to ensure reliable march security, maximum secrecy of movement and defense from weapons of mass destruction. Each officer must master the art of leading columns under special conditions: in mountains, deserts, the northern regions and in swampy areas.

A wide circle of officials participate in the organization of a motor march along with the commander: staff officers, political bodies and the chiefs of the arms and services. Their united and coordinated activity--to a great extent, the rate of march and the readiness of personnel to swiftly deploy and enter combat at any stage of march depend on this--must precede the commander-single commander's decision.

During march preparation and during the march, the work of the party political apparatus must be especially efficient. It is called upon to instill unbending decisiveness in personnel to overcome all difficulties and arrive at the specified area, at the designated time, in full combat readiness; it is called upon to ensure strict march-route discipline and a high level of vigilance and to create an atmosphere of mutual assistance enroute. Individual and group discussions with drivers, popularizing front traditions and the experience from large exercises, meetings of representatives from subunits who have accomplished marches together, the correct assignment of communist and Komsomol activists along the column and a concrete summing-up during halts--these are the forms of party political work which have proven their effectiveness during a motor march.

The Draft USSR Constitution, which is presently being discussed by the armed defenders of the Fatherland, talks about the necessity for constant combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. An inherent element of this readiness is the capability of units and large units to accomplish a motor march to any distance and under any conditions. While devoting all their efforts to the accomplishment of training plans, programs and pledges in the socialist competition for a welcome worthy of the 60th anniversary of Great October, personnel of units and subunits are urged to steadfastly improve their level of motor march training.

9001
CSO: 1801

BENEFITS OF CARPATHIAN TRAINING EXERCISE DESCRIBED

Motorized Infantry Division Commander Comments

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 77 p 2

Article by Colonel I. Rodionov, commander of a Samaro-Ulyanovsk, Berdichevsk, Zheleznaya motorized rifle division: "Use All Reserves"

Text The men of our large unit will long remember the "Carpathian" training exercise. Varied assignments were given to the units and subunits of the division: an assault crossing of a water obstacle, a breakthrough in several echelons of defense, participation in a tactical airborne assault...

The exercise proved to be interesting not only from the tactical standpoint. We also have benefitted from experience in party-political work, and in the organization of socialist competition before the exercise and in its dynamics.

Since the beginning of the jubilee year socialist competition in the division has been aimed at attaining the title of leading large unit in the armed forces. First of all we have tried to see that every soldier knew as much as possible about the glorious history of the large unit in which he was serving. An emphasis on the division's past accomplishments during the period of discussion of the draft of the USSR Constitution has enabled us to clearly illustrate the section of it concerned with protecting the country and has become an integral part of the preparations for the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution and of our armed forces.

In my opinion, in working for the title of leading large unit it is impossible to exclude the development of pride in one's division and a desire to add one's own page to its history. The orders of the Red Banner have had to shine anew for our personnel. And what an igniting spark has been the fact that the Zheleznaya division twice received the banner of the Minister of Defense USSR for courage and combat gallantry! The example set by our predecessors has helped the young soldiers to make new strides in improving combat readiness and field skills.

Thus, the extent to which this patriotic upsurge and high aspirations of our personnel, which were born out of the preparations for the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution and the discussion of the draft of our Constitution,

will be put to use in carrying out our socialist obligations depends to a great degree on the communists and officers of the subunits, units and the division.

A subject of special concern to the staff and political section of the division is improving the professional and instructional training of officers, and the development in them of a sense of deep personal responsibility for combat readiness. Competition without inspiration from the party and the personal example of officers, as well as without their organizational work in creating conditions which are conducive to the fulfillment of our undertaken obligations, cannot be effective.

The accomplishments of the division depend on the quality of training, the level of indoctrination, and the organization of competition in the platoons, companies and batteries which are commanded by the younger element of our officer corps. Youth is a distinctive feature of our officer personnel. For instance, in the motorized rifle regiment which emerged as the initiator of the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the October revolution in the ground forces, 95 percent of the officers, including all battalion commanders, were born after World War II. They have a solid military training, but little practical experience. Therefore, when the matter of senior officers providing routine assistance to the younger officers comes up, we think first of all of the division officers. Here indeed is a host of experience.

Once a group of officers from the division staff and political section uncovered some serious errors in the subunit commanded by Senior Lieutenant G. Makarov during a check on the quality of training. The men of his subunit did not carry out the regular firing exercise. And the subunit's officers were not up to par.

After this "exposure", it seems, the name of the commander began to appear frequently at all conferences. And, as experience has shown, this was with no real benefit to the person being criticized and his young colleagues. It would have been far more useful to explain to the young officer the reasons for his mistakes, indicate how to remedy them, and help in improving instruction. People from the division staff and political section dropped in on a number of training sessions in the subunit and observed how the material-training base was being used, how competition involving tasks and norms was being organized, and how the monitoring of lesson plan development was accomplished.

Together with officers S. Popenko and V. Mers, I took part in preparing instructional sessions on weapons training and motor vehicle operation at this subunit. We invited the officers of the regiment to it. Everyone was convinced that the training time could be used more effectively than had been the case in the past.

A great deal more attention began to be given to improving the professional and instructional skills of the officers in the regiments. It turned out that, besides the planned training sessions for officers, there periodically

arose the need for additional training. At these sessions the regiment commander usually dwells on matters of tactical, firing or technical training, which are especially pertinent at the time.

Efforts at obtaining quality in each training session, as well as the individual work between senior and junior officers, have been fruitful. Many platoon company and battalion commanders have gone through the developmental stage. Their growing professional skills were apparent in the "Carpathian" exercise. During the training battles they employed their equipment and weapons in a skillful and effective way. The complicated equipment found in the division operated perfectly in the field. This is all the result of the socialist competition among officers in mastering their equipment. For example, in the regiment commanded by V. Zhreb'yatev approximately 75 percent of the officers have master, specialist 1st class, or specialist 2d class ratings.

Moreover, we also have observed ways for raising the role of competition in carrying out combat training missions under field conditions. These include competition among subunits performing similar missions, efforts at better equipping the concentration area, the exceeding of established norm times, accident-free operation of equipment, improvement in skills in related combat specialties, etc.

In short, the "Carpathian" exercise, as is the case with any other exercise, not only had a positive affect on the training of our units and subunits, but on various problems which had not been resolved, as well. In order to fulfill the training plans, programs and socialist obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of the October revolution, it is necessary to utilize all available resources for increasing the quality of training and the effectiveness of competition. Here lies the crux of the struggle to obtain the title of leading large unit and to ensure a high level of combat readiness.

Helicopter Gunship Squadron Commander Comments

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 77 p 2

Article by Major Yu. Tomarev, helicopter gunship squadron commander, military pilot 1st class: "Experience from the Carpathian Exercise"

Text All squadron flight personnel had one aim during the training exercise -- to carry out their flying assignment and deliver a precision strike against tanks and other targets while supporting the "South's" ground units, on whose side we were operating. We all fully realized that the "Carpathian" exercise was a real test of the combat maturity of every serviceman and that our efforts during the exercise represented a special kind of report to the party and people on the fulfillment of socialist obligations adopted by us for the exercise, as well as on our preparedness to protect the country as reflected in the draft of the USSR Constitution.

A common demand for high standards and a comradely concern for the flying skills of each pilot played an important role in preparations for the exercise. This also is probably the reason all our flights were effective, and why every crew member and each flight leader thoroughly knew their duties in the exercise and performed them in a prompt and efficient manner.

During an encounter battle between the two sides which was conducted around Rovno, we were ordered to make an air strike on the "North's" tanks. Despite adverse weather conditions, including rain and cloud cover below 100 meters, the crews performed with confidence. Our opponents in the competition, the pilots of the second squadron, also earned high marks.

However, our performance does not mean that we can rest on our laurels. Much remains to be done to fully comply with our obligations adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the October revolution. We are working hard to affirm the title of outstanding unit. And this is not an easy job.

Not all helicopter pilots were able to participate in the exercise. For them the experience of captains Belousov and Zakirov and senior lieutenants Agafonov and Ternovskiy -- all of whom were in the "Carpathian" exercise -- is proving extremely useful. This knowledge will be of great help in our combat training.

Currently squadron personnel are continuing their study of the draft of the new USSR Constitution. In heartily approving of this historical document we accepted new, increased obligations, and we all have one desire: to perform our honored duty as a citizen of the USSR with dignity and honor -- to selflessly serve our country and be prepared to protect it always.

6754
CSO: 1801

SHORTCOMINGS IN GROUND-AIR COORDINATION ANALYZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 77 p 1

[Article by correspondent Lt Col A. Zakharenko, Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "Lessons in Coordination"]

[Text] The motorized infantry battalion commanded by Captain G. Sidnev attacked the "enemy" strong point from the march. The offensive was successfully developed. When the subunit [podrazdeleniye] reached a depression where the defenders' fire density was especially high, fighter-bombers appeared over the battlefield. The squadron led by Sniper Pilot Major N. Voynalovich made several aimed [pritsel'nyy] bombing strikes against the defenders and destroyed their command and control and fire plan. The accurate strike by the combat helicopters commanded by Military Pilot First Class Major V. Bolotov served the identical purpose. Aviation's active operations considerably eased the mission of the motorized infantrymen. They succeeded in overcoming the depression without decreasing the tempo of the offensive. The combination of forces at that complex moment in the battle had been envisioned beforehand and turned out to be very effective.

However, several minutes later the motorized infantrymen were confronted with a new test. The "enemy" employed powerful radio interference. Senior Lieutenant A. Grevtsov, motorized infantry company commander, lost communications with headquarters. The subunit was late with its approach to the assigned line. The defenders immediately took advantage of this, committing their tank reserve to the resultant breach. How necessary was support from combat helicopters during these decisive minutes! However, neither the combined-arms commander nor the representative from supporting aviation called for the rotary-wing aircraft. The plan did not call for this . . . The battalion attack stalled.

Coordination between ground forces and aviation requires exceptional precision and diligent agreement as to targets, time, and lines. Here the significance of regulatory documents, the schedule of operations of ground-based subunits and the flight plans, cannot be overemphasized.

But do the documents worked out prior to initiation of combat operations rule out flexibility in organizing coordination or introducing changes in its structure as required by the actual evolving situation? Of course not. Moreover, coordination devoid of flexibility cannot be sufficiently effective.

During the exercise described, no thought was given to making any corrections to the plans. The combined-arms commander never called for an air strike unless it had been envisioned beforehand.

"The aviators fought according to their rules," declared officers after the exercise, "and the ground-based subunits followed theirs. These apparently are the specifics of this coordination."

The exercise also demonstrated that the "specifics" were first of all due to subjective factors. Combined-arms commanders don't have an in-depth knowledge of the combat capabilities of aviation subunits and, in turn, aviators can only judge the development of the ground battle in the most general terms.

Planning coordination in combat, it is literally impossible to foresee everything. This goes without saying. On-call resources are usually employed to accomplish unforeseen, suddenly arising missions. The aviators had a group of fighter-bombers and a flight of combat helicopters on alert for take off at any moment. However, this was not reflected in the plan and they never left the ground.

One cannot omit mention of this lesson as well. Artillery supported the motorized infantrymen in this battle. Determining the order of fire, they took into account that our aviation was airborne and chose fire trajectories that were safe for aviation. But it turned out that the results of the air strikes against the enemy were of no consequence to the gunners. Their rounds often struck the same areas that had just previously been "worked" from the air. Senior Lieutenant A. Kireyev's rocket launcher battery, for example, fired a volley against targets destroyed previously by fire support helicopters [vertolot ognevoy podderzhki]. The duplication did not stem from any desire to achieve the maximum possible suppression of the "enemy," but from uncoordinated decisions.

I invited several exercise participants to share their thoughts on ways to further improve coordination.

/Captain G. Sidnev, motorized infantry battalion commander:/ [bold face in original]

"I feel that a great deal depends upon the level of my personal preparedness. My knowledge of the capabilities of aviation remains insufficient. The planning documents upon which our coordination is built turned out to me to be incomplete. They only reflected the time that air approaches the forward edge. But we need to know its location and condition at any moment, its readiness to commit reserves, the types of air strikes, and concomitant results. In other words, the plans must be more detailed and supplemented by new data as the battle develops.

"As for fire support helicopters, the combined-arms commander must know their capabilities as well as he knows those of the artillery."

/Major N. Cheb, artillery battalion commander:/

"I agree with Captain Sidnev. We must have firm knowledge of aviation's capabilities. The combined-arms commander who knows aviation will not passively employ this or that air support plan. Along with the chief of aviation, he will select its most purposeful variant and note the most rational tactical procedure.

"In a number of instances, we fired on objects which previously had been struck from the air. Was this fire required? With what density? It's difficult to say. We had no air BDA [battle damage assessment] data available.

"Apparently we need to get together with aviators more often. And not just at exercises. Joint technical conferences, tactical briefings, and discussion of results in accomplishing common missions would be of use."

/Major I. Gerasimenko, Military Sniper Pilot, flight supervisor:/

"The exercise showed that, determining the basic time indices for supporting aviation, it is important to take the most insignificant features of the ground battle into consideration: the size of the offensive front, depth of the defensive zone, duration and formation of the artillery support for the attack, the sequence of movement, deployment, and commitment of the second echelons and the reserves into the battle. And many, many more items. Many elements were overlooked when this exercise was put together. This caused the lack of coordination in operations at specific stages. In a word, we have our work cut out for us. The lessons will assist us in making corrections to the training process. They have been learned in time, in the heat of the struggle to fulfill socialist pledges in honor of Great October's 60th anniversary."

7869
CSO: 1801

POST EXCHANGE SERVICES IMPROVED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 77 p 4

[Article by Col I. Podolyan, Chief of the Trade Directorate, Red Banner Carpathian Military District: "... And the Sales Clerk's Smile"]

[Excerpts] It has long been known that, in the area of services, there is value not only in what is done for the buyer, customer, or client but also how people are treated. Does a person feel concern for him, does he take away a good mood along with what he bought? A great deal of attention to raising the efficiency of services is contained in the recently passed CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers Decree "On Measures to Further Develop Trade." This is fully applicable to military post exchange workers.

Purposeful work with people always gives the desired effect. I recall that many customer complaints were received about a shortage of day-to-day items in several of the post exchange stores in the Rovno garrison. The cause was an irresponsible attitude towards business on the part of a number of drivers. The decision was made, along with working individually with people, to organize the transport workers' socialist competition so that their pledge fulfillment directly influences delivery of the required goods to the stores. And thanks were expressed at a buyers' conference to the drivers supervised by I. Martsenyuk.

Not long ago the trade directorate was alarmed at the state of affairs at the post exchange in the Zhitomir garrison. The plan was filled there but we received increasingly less profit with every square meter of store area. It turns out the "gross" was insured only through growth of the network. They became interested in the organization of the competition in the post exchange and discovered that it only meant something on paper. Every worker "competed" only with himself, i. e., strived to fulfill pledges made but there was no attempt to even compare results.

Goods were unevenly distributed between stores so that collectives were placed on an unequal footing. Moreover, tasks could be changed by several enterprises with sufficient bases. So, because of such changes yesterday's "outsider" turned out to already be one of the leaders. It is understandable that this

did not facilitate peoples' desire to work better or to adopt other know-how.

Unfortunately, such shortcomings were also present in other post exchanges in the district. The trade directorate studied know-how in organizing socialist competition among our leading workers and used a special bulletin to pass the know-how on to all managers and party organizations in trade enterprises. Jumping ahead, I will say that this produced appreciable results. Now more than one-third of our post exchanges already have 100 percent plan task fulfillment by their component enterprises.

The essence of the new approach to competition organization leads to the fact that each worker's pledges have become more specific. They fully respond to the slogan "We Guarantee Service of High Quality and Efficiency!" Such a precise goal makes it possible to determine the specific pledges which will facilitate achievement of this goal both by the sales clerk, and by the master tailor, and by the cook. It also determines the program for each specialist's professional training, the methodology for summing up the competition results at every work place, and exchange of working know-how.

All of the district's trade and domestic enterprises are participating in the competitive review announced in connection with the forthcoming All-Army Conference on Improving the Troops' Living Conditions. The very system by which the Armed Forces' best stores, tailor ships, dining rooms, and officers' cafes will be determined proposes comparing labor based on specific indices. This will facilitate even wider introduction of competition between collectives and between individual workers and give rise to confidence in the fact that the quality of trade and domestic services will rise day after day.

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CSO: 1801

BOOK ON WARTIME RAIL TRANSPORT OPERATIONS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 77 p 4

[Article by Ch Mar Armd Frcs A. Babadzhanyan, Hero of the Soviet Union: "An Important Material Factor of Victory"]

[Excerpts] Izdatel'stvo Nauka published a book entitled "Na sluzhbe fronta i tyla" written by Doctor of Historical Sciences G. A. Kumanev*. Based upon a rich and varied range of documents and works by Soviet historians, the book, as Marshal of the Soviet Union A. M. Vasilevskiy notes in the foreword, "basically is the first attempt on a generalized scientific plane to reveal the role of USSR rail transportation on the eve of and during the Great Patriotic War."

In the beginning of the book the author succeeded in thoroughly showing the enormous work done in our country during the years of peaceful socialist construction to radically renovate rail transportation. Under the conditions of the enmity of the capitalist world and the constant threat of armed attack from without, the communist Party unceasingly concerned itself with bolstering the defensive capability of the USSR, remembering V. I. Lenin's instructions that the defense of the Fatherland "must be prepared protractedly, seriously, beginning with the economic elevation of the country, with building railroads (for without them modern war is an empty phrase). . . ."

And although we had not succeeded in completely accomplishing the technical renovation of the railroads at the moment of fascist aggression, nonetheless Soviet rail transportation turned out on the whole to be ready to operate under military conditions. As it states in the book, the railcar inventory on the eve of the war was capable of simultaneously moving 2.5 times more cargo than that of Tsarist Russia on the eve of World War I. The locomotives could move these loads faster by a factor of more than 1.5 than was possible

*G. A. Kumanev. "Na sluzhbe fronta i tyla. Zheleznodorozhnyy transport SSSR nakanune i v gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny. 1938-1945." [In Service of the Front and the Rear Area. USSR Rail Transportation on the Eve of and During the Great Patriotic War. 1938-1945]. Foreword by Marshal of the Soviet Union A. M. Vasilevskiy. Moscow. Nauka, 1976, 456 pp, 2 rubles, 18 kopecks.

before. Transportation facilities in the USSR of that time were used incomparably better than in any capitalist country.

The author through numerous and clear examples describes the enormous role our rail transport played during the Great Patriotic War. Already an integral part of the war economy, it was able to withstand maximum stress and accomplish an unheard-of volume of tasks. The reader will find in this book a vital and impressive description of the heroic labor of railroad workers as they accomplished mobilization, supply, and other operational military shipments and as they carried out the evacuation of the USSR's productive forces from west to east, a feat unprecedented in world history.

Analyzed in the book are the activities of railroad workers and of the military rail and rear service organs to meet the needs of the front. The basis for this analysis **were** examples from the most important campaign during the Great Patriotic War such as the battles for Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, and at the Kursk Salient; the Belorussian, Visla-Oder, and Berlin operations; and the Soviet Armed Forces campaigns in the Far East. The steel trunk lines were widely employed everywhere, everything the forces required for combat operations was rushed to them in compressed time frames via rail.

The ever-growing scale of Soviet Armed Forces operations demanded a continually increased volume of shipments by railroad workers. And they successfully coped with these difficult tasks. If in 1941 near Moscow 219 trains moved artillery, tanks, and VVS [Air Force] units [chast'], and if 981 trains were required near Stalingrad between July 1942 and February 1943, then 1,410 trainloads of combat equipment were needed during the preparation for and conduct of the Battle of Kursk.

The labor of military railroad workers is described very fully in the book. These were the people who reestablished old and built the new lines on all vital axes, those upon whom to a great degree depended the improvement in freight turnover of the transport and the tempos of Soviet offensives. The Railroad Troops and the NKPS [People's Commissariat of Railroads] under the terrible conditions of war rebuilt with amazing speed the lines and facilities that were destroyed by the enemy. Their contribution to our military measures was enormous.

The Communist Party's guiding organizational activities were well covered in G. A. Kumanev's work. Railroad workers were able to fittingly accomplish all vital missions in the front and rear area because their activities were purposefully and consistently directed by the party CC and by territorial and transportation party organizations. Communists in all links of railroad transportation provided a personal example of valor and courage, attracting the masses along with them to selfless labor in the name of the fastest possible victory over the enemy.

As is stated in a document from one of our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition presented in the book: "It should be noted that the Russians make excellent use of railroads. With the aid of the railroads, the Russians accomplished

a strategic concentration and transfer of one or several armies in an unbelievably short time . . . Using rail transport, the Russians were able to stun the German command since a similar speed for such transfers via rail ran counter to available know-how."

We also find the enemy evaluations of the highly effective activities of USSR rail transport. "The Russian command . . .," wrote former Hitlerite colonel G. Teske, "continually relies upon railroads when withdrawing, on the defense, and on the offensive thanks to which the Russians often demonstrate amazing mastery, rapidly transferring large combat formations [soyedineniye] to the most important sectors of the front. . . ."

Having successfully overcome the enormous difficulties of the war years, the author stresses, USSR rail transport -- the blood brother of the Soviet Armed Forces -- completely coped with its missions, confirming its role as an important material factor of war and of our victory over the enemy. The volume of military shipments accomplished by Soviet railroad workers during the war years reached dimensions unheard of in the history of warfare. More than 19.7 million tons of rail cars (or 443,213 trains), of which 9.8 million carried troops and 9.9 million moved military cargo, were required. Shipment of ammunition alone required 1.5 million cars.

War veterans from the common soldier to marshal recall with warm words the historic work of railroad workers, their valorous labor. They rightfully deserve the Motherland's deep thanks.

7869
CSO: 1801

NEED FOR OFFICERS' LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT TRAINING NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by Col Tech Serv [Res] V. Butrov: "Don't Leave Things to Take Their Own Course"]

[Text] I read with great interest Engineer-Colonel Yu. Irzyak's letter in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA "The KECh [Billeting Unit] Worker — This is a Specialty." The question of the need for specially trained officers for the Billeting Service is correctly stated. But, in my opinion, the problem of increasing the qualification also touches those workers who, for whatever the reason, have changed the profile of their activities.

Let's take officer Vlasov who served on the staff of a formation [soyedineniye] and who due to several circumstances was transferred to shore duty as chief of a repair shop.

He was crushed under an avalanche of tasks soon after taking the new job and was unprepared to fulfill them. He was called upon for a knowledge of the technology of repair operations and the ability to solve questions of organization and economics of production on the basis of cost accounting. He had to establish mutual relations with the collective, with the trade union organization, assimilate labor and financial legislation, etc.

We are talking about chiefs, chief engineers, chiefs of shops within workshops, plants, warehouses, etc. The point is that such specialists, considering their increasing role as regards the modern demands made on rear services and weapons, have to be purposefully trained.

The navy has many experienced enterprise managers who have devoted dozens of years to their assignments. But, they are being replaced by officers, some of whom lack a sufficient grasp of the organization and economics of production, warehousing, complicated questions of law, inventroy, and accountability.

The absence among officers assigned as enterprise managers of specific knowledge and skills reduces their job effectiveness.

Academician V. Glushkov and Doctors of Economic Sciences G. Dobrov and V. Tereshchenko who wrote "Besedy ob upravlenii" [Conversations on Management] rightfully point out: "Management is a profession in and of itself. One must be trained for it, one needs to study." And, really, you can't leave things to take their own course, whereby a person assimilates the science and art of management only through trial and error.

A lot can be done locally, in large garrisons for example, to raise specialists' qualifications. The Officers' Home, Marxism-Leninism universities, teachers from educational institutions, and specialists from industrial enterprises can be called in to solve problems. Active use should also be made, both during independent training as well as in courses (faculties), of such textbooks for students of economics as "Trud rukovoditelya" [A Manager's Labor], "Inzhenernyy trud v sotsialisticheskem obshchestve" [Engineer Labor in a Socialist Society], the brochure series "Nauka upravleniya" [The Science of Management], as well as publications by other journals.

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IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN LITERATURE ON MILITARY LIFE

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 77 p 4

[Article by Col V. Kazarinov: "Responsibility"]

[Text] The attentive reader has probably noticed that the end of last year and start of this year were "harvests" for publication of artistic works concerning the modern Armed Forces. Issues 11 and 12 of "Zvezdy" [Stars] published N. Gorbachev's novel "Bitva" [The Battle], the final segment of a trilogy about those who created and tested missiles; V. Vozovikov's story "Syn ottsa svoego" [The Son of His Father] was published in the fifth book of "Oktyabr'" [October]; "Znameni," which traditionally devotes many of its pages to the heroic-patriotic theme, published two substantial works during the past 6 months -- V. Leskov's story "S vysoty poleta" [From the Heights of the Flight] (No. 1) and Al. Kuleshov's novel "Belyy veter" [White Wind] (No. 4 & No. 5).

Varied in genre, in means of expression, in the scope that events are captured, they touch upon the intrinsic sides of today's army life with a varied degree of conviction.

The phenomenon is on the whole gratifying since the life and job of the military man of our time deserve the close attention of literature. This was discussed at a meeting with the creative intelligentsiya organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

That is why there is satisfaction attached to the circumstance that, in practically all of the works listed, the soldiers of today are the main characters. It goes without saying that it is impossible in one newspaper review to provide a detailed analysis of each of these works. Therefore, we will cover several, in my view, characteristic traits of contemporary military prose based on the novels "Bitva" and "Belyy veter" and the story "S vysoty poleta."

Attention is placed on the fact that all these works were created by writers who either are now in service or who recently left the service. The authors base their work on a deep personal knowledge of today's army life.

N. Gorbachev's novel "Bitva" is distinguished by that in-depth comprehension of the essence of the fundamental transformations in military affairs brought about by the scientific and technical revolution. Such an exceptionally important sphere of activity as testing of powerful missiles and antimissile defensive systems is demonstrated in close up in the book. The novel's pathos consists of affirmation of the concept that qualitative changes in combat equipment are inseparably combined with peoples' spiritual improvement, the guarantee of the Motherland's security is in reliable hands of patriots absolutely devoted to their party and military duty.

The writer draws his main heroes in the same way. The natural gifts, broad engineering knowledge multiplied by ideological maturity, purposefullness, and party principles are drawn together in the character of General Umnov, chief designer of the Mercury ABM system. And their organic combination permits him to overcome great difficulties. It is often a difficult matter to affirm the new, the progressive.

It is important that other personalities in the novel such as Marshal of Artillery Yanov, General Sergeyev, Colonels Furashov and Morenov, Engineer-Major Gladyshev, and others are also shown in their "production" sphere with a knowledge of its essences and specificity, on the background of which are also revealed their inner peace, their unique fates and characters.

A similar approach to the expression of reality is also evident in V. Leskov's story "S vysoty poleta." The author is a military pilot who recently finished the A. M. Gor'kiy Literary Institute by correspondence. He introduces us to the circle of today's interests and activities of the personnel of a naval aviation unit [chast'].

The story formally involves the framework of time during a crew's flight in suddenly changing weather conditions. Chronological boundaries are in a manner of speaking expanded in the thoughts and memories of the personalities so that the reader can see and evaluate the sources and motives for the main characters' actions and conduct.

The author focuses his study on the conflict between two counteropposed vital positions.

The different attitude towards the forthcoming flight on the part of two pilots, Major Ignat'yev and Captain Khrustalev, is the external manifestation of the story's conflict. While the former hopes to postpone the take off, the other literally tears off into the raging heavens. "Real weather for real pilots," he says.

He has no doubt about himself or about the aircraft. He knows it well and can bend it to his will. But, if you will, his understanding of the high purpose of comradely labor and love for his job mean even more. "He was ready at the first command to take off under any conditions, but he especially liked night flights."

Ignat'yev was guided in his actions by other views, narrow and egotistical views. Already lagging behind for a long time, and lagging behind in professional and moral growth, he is satisfied with the possible promotion in service, prepared and able to compromise with his conscience, for direct deception, to place his comrade rather than himself in jeopardy. Again hiding his unpreparedness for a complex flight, he barely avoided wrecking the aircraft.

And it isn't accidental that Khrustalev himself not only saves people and the aircraft in a specific accident situation but overall, as they say, forces the time-server Ignat'yev to show his true colors.

It goes without saying that the unavoidability of unmasking people like Ignat'yev is presupposed by life itself, by the norms of mutual relations in our military collectives, by incompatibilities with standing still, by a lack of spiritual content, by the moral unscrupulousness of certain people regardless of how fine the facade may appear. And the author confirms this thought throughout the entire story.

In his first story V. Leskov has, in my view, overall made a successful claim of assimilating the heroic-patriotic theme. Also, we mustn't overlook some flaws in his work. In particular, the author had far from enough color to paint the remaining, far from secondary, characters. First of all, this applies to the character of the political worker, Colonel Yegorov. Judging from everything, the chief of the political section is a smart officer with life and party know-how. But for far too long he doesn't discover Ignat'yev's true essence and stubbornly sympathizes with him.

The political workers and their daily activities "succeed" more in A.I. Kuleshov's novel "Belyy veter," devoted entirely to the making of a young deputy company commander for political affairs.

Before us passes a year of service of Lieutenant Levashov in an airborne unit where he was assigned upon completion of a higher military-political school. From his very first steps, the young lieutenant encounters and feels the attention and good wishes of senior comrades, of the basic masses of coworkers, as it is in our military collectives. But, it clearly flows from the novel that Yuriy Levashov's success is first of all a consequence of his personal labor, ardent desire, and skill in giving all his strength and capability to the career he chose.

The author shows Yuriy Levashov's professional and spiritual maturity through his daily work, through his achieving the fine points of his multifaceted profession. And primarily through his concern for the ideological-political indoctrination of personnel. Of course, the authority of the officer political worker was fortified by the fact that, from his very entry into the company, Levashov strove to master the military specialties better, was not bashful, and studied with the officers and with the soldiers. But the young political worker's chief conquest was assimilation and employment in practice of the "engineering" of human souls. But certainly not everything went

smoothly for him in his first year of service as an officer. The novel affirms that the young political worker undoubtedly has a bright future.

In my view, the episode in which Levashov talks with Captain Kuznetsov, the company commander, about the almost 1 year of joint service and as a whole friendly work is of prime significance in this regard. Levashov went to this chance meeting already possessing useful know-how from tactical exercises, assault landings in the dense taiga, and from participation in the struggle with the chaos caused by a forest fire during which he from time to time demonstrated his growing capability and skill as a political worker. He also had recently noted that Kuznetsov, a rightfully demanding, authoritative commander, is excessively aloof in his contacts with people and extraordinarily reluctant to say a good word, even to those personnel who excel. And the political worker gives his opinion on this in a friendly, direct, and tactful manner. The detailed comradely polemic on this theme was of use to each of them.

The reader will certainly fully identify with the conclusion Kuznetsov makes. "You've grown up, Levashov, you've grown . . . I am happy for you." As a result of this growth, evidence of which is provided to us by the author, was a below the zone promotion for the political worker who excelled at large exercises and subsequent assignment as deputy battalion commander for political affairs.

Perhaps one can criticize A.I. Kuleshov for making this "surge" somewhat easy for his main hero. Incidentally, our activities themselves provide the full basis for a portrayal of similar balanced natures.

More serious is the circumstance that the author did not completely succeed in maintaining the requirements of the genre. Informativeness and dryness contraindicated in an artistic work are encountered in the novel along with bright and vivid pictures.

We need to bring up these errors, considering the fact that A. Kuleshov is continuing to work on his trilogy about the airborne troops. Unfortunately, we can't examine the other story lines of the works listed. It remains to say in conclusion that their heroes are represented in the variety of vital ties with the surrounding world, that in them are other memorable female characters. Through their full spirit all the works we examined fully reflect modernity and reveal on a large plane the characters of people whose profession is defense of the Motherland.

7869
CSO: 1801

MANUFACTURE AND WEARING OF MILITARY UNIFORMS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 77 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen Intend Serv F. Petrov, chief of the Clothing Supply Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "The Uniform Graces the Soldier"]

[Text] Important among the numerous features characterizing a serviceman's degree of discipline are his appearance, poise and neatness. The Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces require that servicemen always be in uniform, clean and neatly dressed. This is especially stressed in the Rules for Wearing the Military Uniform. Good observance of these rules is the sacred duty of each soldier.

Our fighting men have everything necessary to maintain an impeccable appearance. Their wardrobe has improved considerably in recent years as a result of constant effort on the part of the party and government. Officers, warrant officers (praporshchiki, michmany) and extended service personnel are now issued parade-and-dress, everyday and field uniforms, and soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers in the regular service receive parade-and-dress, everyday-field (everyday in the Navy) and work uniforms. In addition, all servicemen are issued special and cold-weather clothing, depending on the combat training requirements and the conditions in which they serve.

The uniform is constantly being improved by using better materials. A great deal is being done to improve the uniform supply levels. All this is helping servicemen maintain a good appearance. And the vast majority of them wear the uniform with honor and dignity. As a rule, uniforms are adjusted to fit, cleaned and pressed. The struggle for exemplary appearance and military bearing has become an integral part of socialist competition in the units (chasti) and on the ships. This point is included in the terms of the All-Army Review-Competition for Best Unit (Ship) and Administration and Finance Service of a Military Unit, which is presently under way.

When one considers the factors affecting the appearance of servicemen he invariably arrives at the conclusion that they depend greatly on the level of organization and management of unit administration and services. Take company

administration and services, for example. They require constant attention and skilled supervision. The main stress must be on the creation of proper living conditions for the personnel, the proper use and conservation of stores and the maintenance of an impeccable appearance on the part of the soldiers. A great deal is being done in the forces in this respect. As a rule, each sub-unit (podrazdeleniye) has a well equipped personal services room.

Constant attention is devoted to improving unit administration and services and the living conditions of the fighting men at the site. For example, these matters have been repeatedly discussed at meetings of the military councils of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, the Moscow, North Caucasus, Leningrad and other military districts. Demonstration classes for supervisory personnel of units (soyedineniya, chasti) in the organization of unit administration and services and living conditions for the personnel are conducted in the North Caucasus and Moscow military districts.

There are presently units and ships in each district, group of forces and fleets, in which unit administration and services and company housekeeping are conducted in an exemplary manner and personal services are well organized. Subunits of the Maykop Garrison are a good example.

We know that the way uniforms fit has a great deal to do with the appearance of the fighting men. A carefully fitted uniform embellishes the soldier or sailor, disciplines him and improves his service. The methods governing this work are defined in special instructions available in the forces. All individuals responsible for fitting clothing and footwear must know these instructions well and fulfill them. We cannot tolerate cases in which a serviceman is issued other than the proper size of uniforms and footwear. Unfortunately, this still occurs.

The way clothing looks depends to a great degree on how it is stored. A great deal of work is therefore being done among the forces to provide closed clothing racks with sliding doors to protect articles from dust. Each serviceman is assigned a separate section in these wardrobes in which to keep his uniforms: parade-dress uniforms in the top level, everyday uniforms in the middle and work clothes in the bottom level. All of these articles are kept on hangers. A separate shelf in the bottom is designated for footwear. Overcoats, cotton jackets and headgear are stored on pegs in sections specially designated for this. Clothing and footwear are repaired whenever needed. This is the way it is, for example, at the Ordzhonikidze Garrison, at the Leningrad Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni S. M. Kirov and in certain units of the Belorussian Military District.

Personal service rooms play an important role with respect to maintaining the appearance of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers. The entire group of personal services may be obtained there: they launder clothing, press and repair uniforms, repair footwear, provide haircuts and so forth. Today, combines are becoming increasingly widespread and constitute a progressive form of personal services. A great deal of work has been done to create such

combines in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, the Baltic, Transcaucasus and Carpathian military districts, the Moscow Air Defense District and the Black Sea Fleet. Unfortunately, the value of personal service combines is clearly underestimated in the Kiev and Central Asian military districts, as a result of which only three combines are operating in the former and not a single one in the latter. There has been a lengthy delay in the start-up of a completed combine in the Kiev Military District due to inefficiency on the part of administrators.

Special demands are made of the appearance of officers and warrant officers. They must always set an example of neatness, both on and off duty, and must constantly demand the same of their subordinates. In order to provide them with the prescribed uniforms in good time the system of ordering tailored military uniforms has been instituted for them, the amount of time required to fill orders in the clothing repair and tailoring shops of the Military Trade Organization has been reduced and steps are being taken to improve tailoring quality. Unfortunately, certain officers and warrant officers delay filling out orders for tailored uniforms in these shops and arrive late for fittings and to receive their articles. This hampers the work, increases the time required to fill orders and most importantly, has a negative effect on the appearance of servicemen.

Certain officers and warrant officers have recently been attempting to justify their tardiness in filling out orders by maintaining that they are waiting for expected changes to be made in the uniform. Such claims are absolutely unfounded for there is no need to make changes in the uniform. Commanders and chiefs of unit clothing services should step up control to see that orders for tailored uniforms are promptly filled.

The Rules on Wearing the Military Uniform are very important in the struggle for an exemplary appearance. There are still many violations of these rules, however. One sometimes encounters soldiers and sailors wearing poorly fitting uniforms, unshined footwear, overcoats and uniform jackets with carelessly attached epaulets, loops and sleeve stripes and lacking insignia. Overcoats are shortened and trousers taken in or flared in violation of the instructions. Proper demands are not always made with respect to observing the rules for wearing special and work clothing.

Morning inspections and inspection parades are important for eliminating such shortcomings. The commandant's service should be an uncompromising champion of order. There are practically no violations with respect to uniform where the Internal Service Regulations are strictly observed. This can be said about the Ryazan', Tula, Brest and many other garrisons.

It is the responsibility of all commanders, political workers and clothing service specialists to maintain an impeccable appearance on the part of servicemen. Indoctrination of the fighting men in a spirit of respect for the uniform and the rules for wearing it has a special place in the resolution of this task. The requirements set forth in these rules must be extensively propagandized and all methods must be used to apply pressure to those who violate them.

MOUNTAIN TRAINING EXERCISE FOR RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY DESCRIBED

Moscow KFASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 77 p 1

[Article by Capt V. Roshchupkin: "The Ascent"]

[Text] The mountains were imbued with expectation of the impending battle. The gray peaks, as though attempting to prevent anyone from reaching their domain, were wreathed in a viscous blanket of fog and rockslides thundered ominously. The arrows drawn on the HQ maps, however, pointed straight at the sharp peaks of the mountain ridge. Having forestalled the "enemy" the motorized riflemen were to seize this advantageous natural position and hold it until the main body arrived.

The wound spring of the complex military mechanism set all of its elements into action. Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Smelyy, commander of the reconnaissance company, immediately fell into the usual prebattle rhythm. And although Aleksandr did not show his feelings on the outside at all he kept experiencing that alarming and exciting emotional surge which occurs before a battle. He could already picture his men at work, difficult and frequently dangerous.

They were moving along mountain roads. Lieutenant Belogortsev led the reconnaissance patrol. He had sent out patrol vehicles. The scout dismounted to inspect hard-to-reach areas. Everything down to the last detail was the way it had been polished up in the training sessions. The only difference was that each soldier packed a double load: the tactical problem specified that the company operate at half strength. And now, in this important exercise, the scouts would have to test the strength of all the facets of their training and conditioning. It was the same with their commander.

"Here we go," flashed through Smelyy's mind when Lieutenant Belogortsev reported that three "enemy" columns had been detected moving on a course which would bring them together. The senior lieutenant knew that this report was awaited at superior headquarters. He must transmit it to the chief of reconnaissance immediately. Contact was unexpectedly lost, however, although there was nothing wrong with the set.

At an earlier time Smelyy might possibly have become unnerved. Loss of contact makes the reconnaissance helpless. Now, however, when hundreds of pages of textbooks and aids studied during commander training, but mostly on his own, had melded into a solid alloy of commander skills, the company commander could order himself not to lose heart. Think, and make a decision. Think ... the communication range in the mountains is far less than in a valley. Smelyy was aware of this. He also recalled the lines from one aid: cliffs and stony ground absorb and scatter radio waves; the abrupt drops of the mountains complicate the operation of radio equipment. This was just such a case...

But where was Belogortsev at that moment? Senior Lieutenant Smelyy glanced at the map. The commander of the reconnaissance patrol was considerably higher. Of course, Belogortsev's radio set would have to be used for relaying. A simple but certain way out of the situation.

Smelyy suddenly recalled how the scouts had begun entering information on the "enemy" mark by mark on the commander's map. The commander would no doubt have something good to say about the scouts. The message came from headquarters, however, demanding and strict, that more precise information was required on the numerical strength, armament and equipment of the opposing side. But how could this be done since the impenetrable blanket of fog had already covered the column from view...

Just what is initiative in combat? It is everything which the commander undertakes to complete the mission when the situation has changed so that the different solutions previously gone through no longer fit in the Procrustean bed. Such moments are the most difficult and responsible. Smelyy now had to manifest all his experience and knowledge and to a certain degree, his intuition in order to make the correct decision. And Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Smelyy made the decision. Everything was based on precise calculation, on a meticulous appraisal of the situation. The company commander ordered Lieutenant Belogortsev to set himself up, take a position at the tail of the nearest, left-flank "enemy" column. The bad weather had now become an ally of the scouts. And the position from which Belogortsev was conducting reconnaissance was very convenient for a concealed approach to the column.

The maneuver succeeded. Plunging into the fog the vehicle descended under its cover and continued to advance, now close to the "enemy" subunit. The "Morzyanka" carried the information so eagerly awaited at headquarters into the air.

The elevation on which Smelyy was located was closer and closer. And now Lieutenant Belogortsev received the command to join the company commander. With every passing minute the risk of being detected by the "enemy" increased for Belogortsev. The fog seemed to be receding unwillingly and this gave an advantage to Smelyy's scouts camouflaged on the peak. The company commander could visually recheck much of the information reported by Belogortsev.

The motorized riflemen advanced swiftly and unrestrained. Contesting with the wind the tanks and combat infantry vehicles tore over the steep slopes. The mountains mimicked the roar of the engines with the powerful chords of their echo. As he viewed this impressive scene Smelyy felt a surge of pride for his membership in the glorious family of military scouts. Men usually ahead of the march columns and combat orders. Men whose ability to acquire information on the enemy determine the commander's plan of battle and its outcome.

In the evening, when the mountain peaks become tinged in soft pink tones, a red star flares above the camp in honor of the competition winners. Such a star has burned more than once in honor of the reconnaissance company. A great deal has been achieved but its commander continues to conduct a thorough search for progressive training techniques and methods and seeks reserves for improving training efficiency and quality. This quest did not stop even when every last member of the company mastered related specialties. It continued even after all of the soldiers and sergeants had become rated sportsmen and their commander had received the highest ratings in ten different sports. It continued when Aleksandr Smelyy, son of a front line officer, received the next military rank of Senior Lieutenant ahead of schedule and was awarded the order "For Service to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces" III class.

We are confident that communist Smelyy and his scouts will have new achievements and will complete the training year successfully. The steep ascent to the pinnacles of military maturity therefore continues.

11499
CSO: 1801

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY SPORTS EMPHASIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 77 p 4

[Article by Rear Adm N. Shashkov, chairman of the Sports Committee of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "With Benefits For the Military Work"]

[Excerpts] Physical training and sports have acquired great popularity in our Armed Forces. And this is understandable: after all, physical exercises, regular physical training and participation in competitions for fighting men of the army and navy is an important way to improve combat readiness, to master the combat equipment and weapons rapidly and well.

In the best units (chasti) and ships' crews practically every fighting man now holds the Military Sports Group badge, and for the army and navy as a whole 8 out of every 10 soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers, warrant officers (praporshchiki, michmany) and officers have met the VSK [Military Sports Group] standards.

There is no question that a great deal has already been accomplished in our Armed Forces to improve the physical conditioning of the fighting men. We have no right to stop here, however, to forget that not all commanders have made training exercises, morning calisthenics and special exercise sessions sufficiently intensive and full. The comprehensive method of conducting exercises is being slowly introduced in many cases, physical training is sometimes forgotten during naval cruises and during shifts at the machinery and instruments, and the good sports facilities which now exist in almost every unit are not always used at full capacity. As a result the fighting men do not have the required physical loads. Commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations are required to make every effort to see that this does not happen, to see that more extensive and complete use is made of the possibilities of socialist competition, that effective means of improving the quality of physical training and developing mass sports.

The physical condition of officers is especially important. There are many commanders in the army and navy who are distinguished by good conditioning and sports training and set an example in this for their subordinates. Reality has shown that in those units and on those ships in which such officers serve the personnel are marked by enviable physical conditioning.

The foundations for the physical conditioning of officers and their methodological skill are laid in the military schools and academies. We have many examples of well organized physical conditioning of students and cadets.

Applied and technical military types of sports, which are becoming increasingly popular in the forces, are very important with respect to improving the level of combat readiness and the professional skill of the fighting men. This was borne out by the recently conducted all-army "Officer Sports" competitions. Competing in the officer's all-round sports program close to 40 percent of the participants met the qualifying standards. Each year sees a growth in the number of rated specialists in such sports of importance to the fighting men as motorcycle, parachute, helicopter, radio and submarine sports, the military triathlon, firing and organic weapon and others. Far from everything has been done, however, and we must increase our efforts to further develop the applied and technical military types of sports.

Athletes and trainers of the Armed Forces face large and important tasks in connection with preparations for the 1980 Olympic Games. The 32d Summer Olympics will be held in Moscow, of course. There is every reason to believe that army and navy athletes will make a fitting contribution to the successful performance of the Soviet team, as they have in all previous Games. A great deal will depend on how successful we are in eliminating deficiencies in the training of athletes in a number of Olympic sports such as field and track, swimming, boxing, gymnastics, team rowing, equestrian sports and target shooting.

We must devote the most serious attention to the quality of training work in the clubs and teams, to the work of specialized children-and-youth schools and to the search for and indoctrination of a worthy replacement for the present champions. We must introduce modern training methods more actively and make full use of the latest scientific achievements. Many of our trainers, including Colonel A. Gomel'skiy, Majors B. Mishchenko, A. Akent'yev, M. Klimenko and N. Yakovenko, Engineer-Captain L. Rvalov and others, work creatively. Their experience deserves to be disseminated most extensively.

Special attention is now being devoted to improving the level of indoctrinational work among army and navy sportsmen. Ideological conviction, moral tempering, patriotism, a readiness to give ones all to achieve victory and a feeling of duty to the homeland, the party and the Armed Forces -- these are the qualities which our commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, physical training and sports experts are working to develop in our athletes.

11499
CSO: 1801

STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION AND BILLETING AFFAIRS REPORTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 77 pp 1, 2

[Report by Eng-Col Gen A. Gelovani, Deputy USSR Minister of Defense for Construction and Billeting of Troops: "The Honored Duty of Military Construction Workers"]

[Excerpts] Today, our homeland is honoring the ten million-strong army of construction workers.

Since the war the military construction workers have invested a great deal of work in the construction of many national economic objects. Today they are successfully fulfilling the tasks outlined by the 25th party congress. A great deal of work was carried out in 1976 to construct different units and housing and facilities for the troops. A great deal of housing, many dining halls, clubs, stores, snack bars, gymnasiums and so forth have been placed into operation.

The instructions issued by the 25th CPSU Congress on improving efficiency and quality at all levels of economic work is a task of prime importance for the military construction workers. Our organizations have a good material base and skilled personnel. The Zlobin method is being widely introduced at construction projects. Brigade economic accountability has proven itself to be a reliable tool for increasing labor productivity and construction efficiency.

One important task of capital construction at the contemporary stage is that of improving labor organization, introducing the achievements of science and technology extensively and using progressive materials and designs. The technological level of military construction has been improved considerably in recent times by increasing the amount of completely prefabricated construction, employing new materials more extensively and increasing the portion of construction products completed at the plant, as well as by further improving technological processes and construction organization.

The ranks of rationalizers and inventors at construction sites are growing by the year. A considerable economic return has been obtained from the application of their proposals in production.

The successes achieved at progressive construction sites, however, cannot hide the deficiencies and unresolved issues still existing in capital construction and the work of industrial enterprises. The results of the first six months show that not all construction organizations and enterprises are operating smoothly and that internal production reserves are still being poorly utilized. Individual construction organizations are not increasing construction tempos. It is also alarming that the indicators for growth of labor productivity were somewhat lower during the first six months. At a number of construction sites measures worked out to increase labor productivity have been unsatisfactorily backed up with organizational work and certain directors are not pressing for their implementation with proper persistence. We must make a serious effort to achieve a fundamental improvement in the organization of production and labor and eliminate down-time for personnel, machinery and motor transport means.

The quality of work remains low at certain construction sites. Not only the construction workers but workers of enterprises manufacturing parts and elements with flaws as well are to blame for this. We must not accept this situation, especially in view of the fact that military construction workers know how to erect excellent units. We could produce many examples of good construction work.

Party organizations are the binding force in military construction collectives. They mobilize the personnel to improve labor efficiency and quality, to fulfill capital construction plans, strengthen military and labor discipline and create a wholesome moral atmosphere in the collectives. Military construction units (chasti) constitute a good school for the personnel. The youth receive ideological-political tempering there and acquire various construction specialties and subsequently, after release into the reserves, successfully work in the national economy.

Greater attention is now being devoted to the planning and provision of services and amenities for military construction units, to the creation of good conditions for organizing the work and leisure of the military construction workers. In the unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel D. Lysyy, for example, everything has been done to provide good living conditions and to provide for the leisure of the personnel. The barracks, club, library and snack bar are extremely well outfitted, a reservoir has been built and there are a subsidiary farm and a hothouse. This collective of military construction workers took first place among military construction units in the review-competition for best living conditions.

A great deal of work is presently being carried out to create temporary sectional and container type buildings as living quarters for those construction workers working away from their places of permanent residence.

A large proportion of the capital construction plan remains to be completed during the second six months of the anniversary year. In order to complete the second year of the five-year plan with good technical-economic indices and with good quality the directors of construction projects, political organs, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must thoroughly analyze the status of units under construction and outline specific measures to insure successful accomplishment of the assigned tasks.

11499
CSO: 1801

IMPORTANCE OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT SERVICING STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 77 p 1

[Article by Capt V. Kharin: "The Good Fortune to Meet the Aircraft"]

[Text] We have served together for years. And I can say without hesitation that the development of Lieutenant of Technical Service Viktor Samburov, a short, powerfully built individual with an open, kind face, took place before my eyes.

Routine flights are under way. A plane has just landed and taxied into the preparatory zone for the next sortie. The technician is the first to meet the pilot. In response to the lieutenant's questioning glance the crew commander says:

"There are no remarks. The equipment functioned beautifully. Thank you."

Viktor Samburov begins the post flight servicing of the aircraft. The aircraft technician and mechanic Private Gennadiy Sevralev are in a good mood. And why should they be in a bad mood? After all, this outstanding crew's work is proceeding successfully in all respects.

I must admit that my military comrades do not have a great liking for fine-sounding phrases and grandiose words about their work. We are not accustomed to regarding our work and the combat missile carriers, an alloy of metal and electronics, poetically. Sometimes it seems, however, that the machine experiences a certain feeling of affection for its bosses and returns kindness for their kindness. Here is Lieutenant of Technical Service V. Samburov servicing a "sparka," a fighter trainer. The airmen know that even when no one else flies the "sparka" always flies. The work load of the crew and aircraft can be judged from this. Everyone catches it, as they say.

Once, I recall, at the end of a flight shift Samburov was inspecting the missile carrier when he detected sweating of the fuel line near the firecock. The simplest thing would have been to ask the senior officer in charge to

cancel the "sparka's" next sortie. Samburov was accustomed to regarding the plan schedule as the law for everyone, however. The aircraft technician rapidly eliminated the defect with the help of a mechanic. The aircraft left for its mission on time.

It is obviously not easy to emerge victorious from such situations. Viktor Samburov understands this and is therefore never satisfied with his knowledge and experience. He has a well conceived independent training plan on which he works with great seriousness. Furthermore, the lieutenant accustoms the mechanic to training according to a plan from the very first days of his service and personally monitors the quality and extent of his subordinate's knowledge. He usually gives the mechanic an assignment for the day and the next day requires the mechanic to report on its fulfillment, at the same time helping Private Sevralev to understand the more complex aspects of the working principles and operation of the equipment.

I recall the following incident. A unit had to be replaced on one of the aircraft. The specialists held a sort of consultation to find the optimum solution to the technical task. At first not everyone acknowledged the dismantling procedure proposed by Viktor as the most practical. And so he performed the complex operation himself with the assistance of the technician for that aircraft.

In the early morning the lieutenant hurries to the squadron parking area together with his colleagues in the unit. A new day of combat training is beginning. Under the skillful hands of the specialists the aircraft cover is rapidly rolled back into a tight roll, exposing to the rays of the August sun the silvery trim on the fuselage, on which the words "Excellent Aircraft" gleam red. The technician's glance dwells briefly on the red pentagon pierced by the aircraft's silhouette. How much work has gone into earning the right to have this honored sign of their work quality carried on the side of the "sparka!?" The draft Constitution of the USSR has evoked a new surge of labor vigor in the crew. Private G. Sevralev has raised his combat skill level, becoming a mechanic second class. The aircraft technician is also fulfilling the commitments accepted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I am standing near the take-off control post and watching Lieutenant of Technical Service V. Samburov's "sparka" taxi out for the take-off. The technician is also near me, following with his eyes the winged machine which still holds the warmth of his hands and will take a part of his soul into the sky with it. What is he thinking at this moment? It would be difficult to say. I recall the words of one former technician, however. He once said that he had also flown just as much as the aircraft which he had serviced, and without rising one meter above the earth. This is why he could think of nothing else but his aircraft, its flight, its performance in the air, from take-off to landing. This is that special, incomparable professional feeling which is typical of people selflessly devoted to their military duty.

It seems to me that this feeling is also quite familiar to Lieutenant of Technical Service Viktor Samburov.

DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES IN HELICOPTER REGIMENT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by Col V. Resnyanskiy, commander of Helicopter Regiment X: "Discipline is What Makes the Formation Strong"]

[Text] The fervor of socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is high among the crews and subunits (podrazdeleniya) of our air regiment. We have committed ourselves to retaining the title of excellent unit (chast), which we won for last year's training. And not simply to "duplicate" our achievement but to attain new milestones in combat perfection.

Success in the struggle for the title of excellent regiment is inconceivable without a further strengthening of military discipline. This is daily and multifaceted work. We perform it in a comprehensive manner: an excited talk on the grand achievements of the homeland of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a talk on the combat traditions of the airmen, classes on general regulations, thorough briefing of members of the daily duty detail, a strict talk with a fighting man who has violated regulation order ...

The effectiveness of indoctrinal work is due in great part to the fact that commanders and service chiefs, all of the officers, party and Komsomol organizations take an active part in it. Officers Ye. Siv'yuk, V. Klyuchnikov, V. Rudikov and Yu. Sychev perform this work in a creative and diversified manner, taking into account the specific features of the individual categories of personnel.

Concern for developing a high level of ideological conviction and a feeling of personal responsibility for the assigned job in the fighting men is combined with unremitting demandingness. The power of public opinion is also applied. Every deviation from regulation order is made public in the collective and does not go unpunished. After all, flawless precision in the actions of all the fighting men is especially essential in flight work because the slightest blunder by a single specialist can entail serious consequences.

Once, during an approach, Major A. Khoteyev did not maintain the vertical descent speed, which led to a rough landing of the rotary-wing machine. The consequences were not serious, to be sure. They could have been, however. I would not conceal the fact that the pilot's blunder evoked only sympathy in some individuals: after all, it could happen to anyone. Squadron commander Major P. Shirokiy and the communists expressed a more definite opinion on the matter. Had Khoteyev been a young pilot with little experience it would have been possible to understand his error. He was a flight commander, however, a first-rate flier. And an analysis of the flight showed that the cause was not an annoying fortuity but a violation of instructions by the pilot.

An impartial talk with Comrade Khoteyev took place at a meeting of the party bureau. Communists, officers V. Lyashenko, A. Donskoy and V. Kiselev convincingly explained to the pilot that his blunder was nothing other than a violation of the documents governing flight service. There was a lesson in this for us supervising officers as well: we needed to know the men and their individual qualities better. And in order to prevent the possibility of a repeat of such errors in the air we planned and conducted training sessions with all the airmen, which covered the operations involved in controlling a helicopter in a landing.

At one time we began to be concerned about the conduct of certain warrant officers (praporshchiki). Could warrant officers A. Tarasov, V. Poludnyakov and V. Chirkov serve as an example of adherence to regulation order if they themselves sometimes abused alcoholic beverages? What was the cause? It was determined that some officers had relaxed their indoctrinational work with this category of servicemen. Some individuals had developed the opinion that warrant officers were men thoroughly prepared in all respects and independent and that there was no reason to work with them. This was an erroneous opinion. It is the daily duty of each commander to teach and indoctrinate all his subordinates.

The warrant officers' council headed by Communist, Warrant Officer A. Cherdakov provides the commander with a great deal of assistance in working with the warrant officers and developing in them the skills required by indoctrinators of the men. The members of the council are authoritative men, who care for the service and are zealous supporters of exemplary military discipline. Demanding with respect to the observance of regulation order they actively propagandize the experience of outstanding participants in competition, those who hold the rank of warrant officer in high esteem. And we have many such men. Warrant Officer I. Kalinin is one of the best technicians in the periodic technical servicing group of the TECH [technical maintenance unit]. I would also like to put in a good word for warrant officers V. Zelepukhin, A. Timokhin, A. Basov and F. Ibatullin. All of them are specialists of the highest category.

We devote special attention to the study of the individual qualities of the servicemen and to the observance of regulation interrelations among them in the interest of binding the collective. This is a daily job, and the main part of that job is to prevent breaches of regulations, to create an attitude of intolerance toward violators of military discipline. I would illustrate this with the following incident.

Privates A. Tashtabanov and V. Martynov served in the subunit commanded by Captain A. Slasten. It so happened that they had violated discipline. Both the commander and his deputy for political affairs, Senior Lieutenant R. Sakayev, however, only presented the facts of the violations instead of thoroughly analyzing the motives giving rise to the soldiers' breaches of regulations. They could not give a precise analysis of the causes. A thoroughgoing talk with the commander and political worker took place at a party committee meeting. The party committee demanded that each deviation from regulations be thoroughly analyzed and that effective steps be taken to eliminate the deficiencies. At the party committee's recommendation Major A. Yeremeyev provided the subunit commander with practical assistance.

Now the true picture with respect to the conduct of privates Tashtabanov and Martynov came out. The former was older than his comrades in service and before his induction, while working as an installer for the repair of cable lines, had developed a liking for the bottle. Now Martynov had fallen under his influence. When all of this became clear ways of conducting individual work more effectively were determined. The community also had its say. At a meeting during which the conduct of the irresponsible soldiers was discussed Junior Sergeant A. Gorbach, Private 1st Class S. Tamashevich and Private V. Krivushkin addressed some sharp criticism at their comrades. The entire collective wanted the service to be a good school of combat and moral maturation for Tashtabanov and Martynov. The intolerant attitude toward their offenses had its effect: the soldiers now feel the daily demandingness of the commander and their service comrades. And this cannot be ignored.

The matter of further strengthening military discipline and improving the efficiency and quality of the training and indoctrination process is constantly at the center of attention of the commander, staff officers and party and Komsomol organizations. I cannot mention a single case in which a violation of military discipline, the slightest deviation from regulation order went unnoticed and was not given the proper assessment. The demanding atmosphere created in the collective helps to successfully accomplish the combat training tasks. The airmen and fighting men of the Aviation Engineering Service have made a marked advance in their combat skills. At the present time 83 percent of the personnel are specialists first or second class.

The combat training of the military airman is filled with great patriotic enthusiasm these days. When they discuss the draft of the new Constitution of the USSR the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers are even more aware of the great responsibility involved in their military duty of protecting the peaceful work of the builders of communism and they are tirelessly strengthening the organization, discipline and combat readiness of their unit. And there is confidence that the regiment will attain the title of excellent for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

11499
CSO: 1801

COMBAT TRAINING PROCEDURES IN TANK BATTALION DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 77 p 1

[Article by Capt V. Vasil'kiv, chief of staff of a tank battalion, Northern Group of Forces: "The Check Will Show..."]

[Text] I arrived at the firing ground where the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Sushilov was working when the tank gunnery practice should have been in full swing, as they say. The tankmen had still not started the exercise, however: they had just arrived and were readying the equipment. Practice started 15 minutes late. I asked Senior Lieutenant V. Sushilov about the delay and was told that the time had been spent moving to the location. This would appear to be an objective reason, but only at first glance. It was 2 km. from the sports field where the company had been practicing to the firing ground. No time had been provided for the move. And still, the tardiness could have been avoided. The physical training lesson could have been ended with a short forced march to the next training site and the problem would have been solved. The problem did not actually exist, however, since the schedule had been compiled with precisely this in mind.

Here was a direct loss of training time. There are also hidden losses, however. Take that tank gunnery training session, for example. It was performed in an apathetic manner. The company commander had not given adequate thought to the organization of socialist competition. The officers did not feel any real concern for the fact that each minute should be used so as to produce the maximum results. Senior Lieutenant V. Easkakov, for example, who directed the training for the tankmen at the training site for fulfilling norms, spent a good half of the time explaining theoretical matters. Such matters as the procedure for dismantling and assembling a machine-gun, the wedge-type breech block of a cannon ... in other words, the tankmen reviewed the basics instead of training intensively.

A discussion of the deficiencies in this and certain other exercises was conducted with company commander Senior Lieutenant V. Sushilov. We reminded him that only a very little time remained till the end of the training year and expressed our concern about the fulfillment of socialist commitments accepted by company personnel.

"What is there to worry about? The check will show that we have fulfilled our commitments," the officer answered.

The company commander's words reflected a sort of complacency: why worry now? We will bear down just before the check and the commitments will be fulfilled.

The final check is not like a drawing in which success or failure depends on chance. The check reveals the true state of affairs, the degree of combat training of each soldier, sergeant, warrant officer (praporshchik) and officer, and the level of preparedness of the officer. Reality has demonstrated that a high level of training is not achieved by means of last-minute bursts of activity and cramming.

When they joined in the socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the personnel of our battalion outlined difficult goals. Their achievement required great exertion in the training, a highly intensive training process and strict recording of socialist commitment fulfillment. All of this should prompt us to think of the end results, the achievement of the goals outlined every day, in every exercise.

From the very first day of the training year the majority of battalion officers have followed just such a course in the socialist competition. For example, training in the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Mesyatsev is always conducted on a high level. The officers do everything possible to see that each day of training, each exercise produces maximum results.

During one of the tactical training exercises the subject "The Tank Platoon in the Offensive" was being covered. The evening before acting company commander Lieutenant A. Petukhov conducted a class on instructional methods for the crew commanders, carefully thought out the tactical background for the lesson and its provision with simulation and other equipment. One aspect worthy of note is the fact that the officer explained the "relative importance" of the given subject with respect to fulfilling the commitments accepted and indicated just what should receive the special attention of each crew.

The move to the line of attack, deployment in the combat line, the overcoming of mine obstacles and other combat norms were rapidly fulfilled. Competition for best fulfillment of each element of the mission developed among the crews and platoons. Observing the exercise I noted with satisfaction that it was highly beneficial to the tankmen and was a marked step ahead in the fulfillment of socialist commitments.

I also thought about something else. When the commander takes such a careful approach to the organization of competition and concerns himself with the final result each day and does not rely on the notorious "we will bear down later," this insures absolute fulfillment of the socialist commitments. The validity of this conclusion has been convincingly demonstrated by all of the practical training in the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Mesyatsev. In the

spring, during the final check for the winter training period, the subunit tankmen accomplished their assigned missions best of all and achieved excellent results. This was a result of the fact that from the very first days of the training year the company commander and other subunit officers thought about the end result and strove for quality fulfillment of the training missions in each exercise.

The company soldiers have accepted even more difficult socialist commitments for the summer training period. We have no doubt that these will be successfully fulfilled. And the company will not require any last-minute spurts of activity before the checks to achieve this.

Now, during the concluding phase of the training year, we have stepped up control over the quality of combat and political training and over the fulfillment of socialist commitments. The way to achieve high goals is to make use of each minute of training for maximum results.

We recently had a thorough discussion on this matter at a battalion party meeting. Noting the great patriotic and work enthusiasm evoked in the fighting men by the discussion of the draft Constitution of the USSR the communists expressed firm confidence that the socialist commitments for the anniversary year would be fulfilled. They introduced many sensible and specific proposals for further improving the training process and sharply criticized those who in the socialist competition count on last-minute surges before a check. The meeting prompted everyone to think once more about the importance of an even distribution of effort in army life and reminded us that the end of the training year is approaching and of our responsibility for the complete fulfillment of commitments accepted in the competition and the fulfillment of combat and political training plans.

11499
CSO: 1801

REPLIES TO QUERIES ON HOUSING AND OTHER PRIVILEGES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 77 p 4

[Replies to letters from readers]

[Text] Reader M. Yurkov from Moscow inquires about the new regulations on the extension of loans for the construction of personal housing.

In December 1976 the USSR Council of Ministers passed a decree under which as of 1 January 1977 workers, kolkhoz workers, employees, engineering and technical personnel of enterprises, organizations and establishments located in rural areas are issued loans for the construction of individual housing in the amount of up to 1,500 rubles to be repaid within 10 years after construction of the house is completed.

Under this decree invalids of the Great Patriotic War and a certain category of invalids among military personnel residing in rural areas as of 1 January 1977 are to be extended interest-free loans for the construction of individual housing in the same amount but to be repaid within 10 years from the third year following the completion of construction.

The 14 April 1977 decree of the USSR Council of Ministers extends the above procedure and loan repayment terms for the construction of individual housing to workers, employees, engineering and technical personnel of enterprises, organizations and establishments located in cities and urban-type settlements, as well as those living in centers for invalids of the Great Patriotic War and other invalids among service personnel. At the same time the current procedure for issuing loans, the amounts and repayment dates are retained for certain categories of loan takers, for whom the USSR Government has established more favorable credit terms.

Loan requests are submitted to the executive committees of rayon (city) Soviets of Workers' Deputies and based on their decision loans are issued by departments of USSR Stroybank [All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments].

Readers A. Solov'yeva, L. Petrova and others request clarification of the procedure for providing housing and making sanatoria and health resorts available to servicewomen.

Under the existing regulations women entering active military service on a volunteer basis are provided with housing at their service location or are housed in dormitories or other premises especially designated for them, as well as in apartments at their place of residence prior to entering the Soviet Army or Navy. The housing area occupied by them is paid for at preferential rates established by law for extended-service military personnel.

Servicewomen like extended-service personnel may with medical certification take therapy at sanatoria and health resorts and take advantage of organized rest and recuperation at rest centers and tourist centers of the USSR Ministry of Defense. They are provided with passes to sanatoria and rest centers free of charge.

11499
CSO: 1801

YOUNG OFFICER TRAINING IN ARTILLERY REGIMENT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by Col A. Sgibnev and Lt Col V. Kholodul'kin, Central Group of Forces:
"The World of Romanticism"]

[Text] The regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Oleg Ivanovich Kuzin has earned the title of excellent artillery regiment for the fourth year. The artillerymen destroy the targets without a miss. The regiment is famous not for its firing proficiency alone, however. There is an attitude of party concern for young officers in the regiment, for their development and growth.

This is just what we are going to discuss...

Lieutenant Colonel Kuzin usually does not remain for long in his small office furnished with army expediency. His is not office work, he commands a regiment. Today, however, he has not left his office for at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. With him are his deputy for political affairs, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Teodorovich Nalimov, and party committee secretary Major Valeriy Ivanovich Kuz'minykh. They continue their unhurried discussion of rough drafts of the monthly plan, which has long been referred to as nothing other than the lieutenant's plan. It was named that by the former commander, officer Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich Moiseyev, who put his heart into indoctrination of the youth. A friendly, paternal attitude toward the young officers, a desire to help them during that most difficult, most responsible period, the period of their development, have become a tradition, a law in the regiment.

There were those in responsible positions, it is true, who felt that no one needed all of this, that it was almost like charity. Why fuss over them, the lieutenants? They are adults and service is to be demanded of them! When they perform their duties -- good for them. When they do not -- call them "on the carpet," give them a reprimand. These insensitive indoctrinators would have liked very much to make this method a principle but the regimental commanders would not have it, and the party committee raised its voice: we will not tolerate indifference to the youth!

"Before starting to compile the next plan," the regimental commander began, "I would like to total up the results of the past months. Exactly according to our plans a methodological conference was conducted on the subject 'In The Struggle to Bind the Military Collectives Together,' with speeches by the outstanding platoon and company commanders; a meeting took place between the young officers and army veterans; a successful competition was held among the lieutenants for best fulfillment of norms and combat training tasks. And now, what about their living conditions. The officers' dormitory has undergone major repair. It is very good that a snack bar has been opened: it was badly needed on days off. We could not permit the lieutenants to go without hot meals. Some individuals feel that this is of secondary importance. I do not agree with them. Concern for living conditions is concern for combat readiness."

Lieutenant Colonel P. Nalimov entered the general discussion. He recommended that something of great importance be added to the plan. How are the young officers helping with the organization of discussions on the draft of the new Constitution? Such discussion is needed, Paul Teodorovich stressed, because discussion of the draft is a matter of enormous importance.

And now let us move a week ahead. Not only the lieutenants had gathered in the club: senior officers, warrant officers (praporshchiki) and members of the party bureau were there. Regimental commander Lieutenant Colonel O. I. Kuzin spoke with fervor and excitement. He was followed by seven other individuals, who also spoke with fervor and excitement. Senior Lieutenant Nikolay Chumak, commander of an excellent battery, took the speaker's platform. He told about the mood of the fighting men, a militant, patriotic mood. He then named those communists who are always in the midst of the soldiers, talking with them and answering their questions.

"Let me tell you about a talk," the senior lieutenant continued, "which I conducted myself. The soldiers unanimously made mention of the fact that the draft of the new Constitution notes with absolute clarity the sacred duty of USSR citizens to protect the interests of their native country, to help strengthen its power and prestige, to defend it against all aggressors. They said with pride that this is not only our duty, not only our responsibility: it is also our sacred right. The right of the sons and grandsons of those heroes who crushed fascism!

"Another thing," the battery commander continued, "the soldiers spoke of the right to an education. And this is understandable: these are young people and institutes await them after they are released into the reserves, all sorts of courses, training guaranteed by the highest law of the land, the Constitution. One evening I read them a report from PRAVDA, entitled "Why Is A Diploma Necessary?". It discussed the situation with respect to higher education here, in the USSR, and there, in the West. I conducted the talk and left feeling that the talk had not been complete, that something had been missing. I dropped into the party committee and spoke with Major Kuz'minykh. He heard me out and then said: 'Nikolay Grigor'yevich, what about counting up the number of diplomas in the soldiers' families? I think that this was what

was missing in the talk.' I then returned to the office and together with the activists made the necessary calculations. It turned out that there were 54 VUZ diplomas for the 316 members of those families from which the battery soldiers had been inducted. This was an impressive figure. I called the men together again. I had the familiar PRAVDA in my hands and on a separate sheet of paper, the figure 54. My audience was satisfied, but I was still not satisfied deep down. What was missing?

"Only two days later," Nikolay Chumak concluded his talk, "I found a perfect illustration for the discussion we had begun. I gathered the men together right at the position. Fifty-four diplomas, I recalled the figure which had made us all happy. But perhaps this figure is not typical, perhaps it was just a coincidence, I began to think aloud. The soldiers were waiting for what I would say next. Guess what, my friends? I have made exactly the same calculations in adjacent batteries and here before you are some figures of a more general nature. While we had 54 diplomas two other subunits had a respective 46 and 62. And what is just as important, not a single owner of a diploma is living in poverty while he looks for work. On the contrary, people are looking for him, he has a good selection of enterprises and positions from which to choose...".

"Well done, Comrade Chumak," said Oleg Ivanovich Kuzin as he concluded the meeting of the young officers. "I say that as a commander and as a communist. All of us should propagandize state and party documents with such initiative, with such enthusiasm and conviction"!

And work continued on the plan. It soon acquired both balance and close coordination with the tasks of the day. It was perfectly clear that the commander and his closest assistants concerned themselves most of all with the development of organizational and methodological skills in the youth, teaching them to travel new paths. There are no rehearsals in combat, when it is possible to run through one variant or another and select the best one: no one will come running with hints.

Classes for which a critique is made by the young officers themselves have become a tradition in the regiment. It was from his friends that Senior Lieutenant Yu. Tsetskunov heard for the first time that he had become somewhat conceited, that he had stopped preparing for some field exercises, counting on what he had learned in the school. And to the lieutenant's collective goes a great deal of the credit for the fact that Tsetskunov returned to the right path.

And Yuriy Bedratyy speaks with gratitude of the conferences on methods, which helped him -- and not only him! -- to rapidly master the best training and indoctrination techniques, which were perfected right there in the regiment. A methodological conference on the subject "How We Utilize the Training Time" was held two months ago, for example. As they left the meeting the participants agreed to return to this problem a little later, when the necessary checks had been made, when the party committee had studied the problem in greater detail and reviewed the results.

"Valeriy Ivanovich, do you think that we will have something to report to the lieutenants?" the commander asked Major Kuz'minykh.

"I will be glad to address them," the party committee secretary answered. "There has been an overall improvement in this matter, but some individuals continue to squander minutes like kopecks...".

"The demonstration classes on the use of time schedules would best be assigned to Captain Denisov," Lieutenant Colonel Nalimov suggested.

"No, he would not have time for that," the regimental commander replied. "Don't be angry, Paul Teodorovich, that I did not consult you. You were not here. Kuz'minykh and I discussed everything. In short, I decided to recommend Denisov for the academy. Denisov and those like him are the future of our army. A good future!"

"But it seems to me that just recently I ...".

Lieutenant Colonel Nalimov recalled the day. It was wintertime. At the training center located on rocky hills and exposed to the winds from all sides the artillerymen were working out the fire tasks and preparing for field firing exercises. And suddenly an unknown captain of average height and in a well fitting uniform appeared out of nowhere at the position where Kuzin and Nalimov were making the rounds of the crews. The men introduced themselves properly and the captain introduced himself, reporting that he had arrived to assume the position of deputy regimental chief of staff after being removed from the position of battalion commander.

"Fine. Take over." Kuzin interrupted him.

He did not start asking Denisov idle and painful questions about why he had been demoted. When I returned to the regiment, he thought, I will call whenever necessary and find out just what occurred with the man.

It happened that soon afterwards Captain Denisov had to assume the role of chief of staff during an exercise. The situation was as nearly like an actual combat situation as possible. Despite this, however, the regimental commander was kept informed of all events and could inform the subunit commanders of his decision or that of his superiors at any time. A great deal of the credit for this went to Denisov. He proved himself to be a strong-willed, efficient officer.

"You did the best possible job as chief of staff, Valeriy Nikitovich," Lieutenant Colonel Kuzin said during the critique. "Thank you"!

Sometime later preparations were begun for artillery firing competitions. The battalion commander was unexpectedly put out of action. The regimental commander decided to temporarily replace him with Captain Denisov.

"You won't let us down will you, Valeriy Nikitovich"?

"I will do my best, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel."

The training was conducted every day and at maximum intensity. The men did not spare themselves but attempted to develop the techniques and methods of operating the guns to the best possible degree. Captain Denisov was aware of the fact, however, that the soldiers in the other artillery subunits were working just as hard. No one wants to bring up the rear. How could they pass up their rivals? What could be done for the battalion assigned to him, albeit temporarily, to have the best possible results in the competitions. He had thought about this more than once. He had read various training literature, consulted the experienced specialists and conducted experiments. His quest had led to the conclusion that success could only be achieved through the active use of temporary schedules.

A great deal had been written and said about temporary schedules, it is true, but no one had dared to actually use them. And some officers did not even want to look into them seriously. They were afraid of an innovation which they did not understand. Denisov not only investigated the matter carefully but even made out the necessary plans and evaluation charts. Showing all of this "bookwork" to the regimental commander he enthusiastically demonstrated that the temporary tables would help the men develop control and self-control and would reveal unutilized reserves. He pointed out that everything was scheduled by the minute. The soldiers would be competing not in general but for each norm specifically.

"I agree. But let us check out all of your conclusions in the presence of all the officers...".

This was not an easy test but Captain Denisov passed it. Denisov cut the time required to prepare for firing almost in half. He took first place in the group of forces in the artillery firing competitions which took place soon afterwards.

Somewhat later, through the efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Kuzin, Captain Denisov was confirmed as battalion commander.

This is the story of a young officer, Valeriy Denisov. It involved a conflict of two different positions: one -- an unwillingness to make the effort to properly understand an individual, to work with him; the other -- faith in the individual, faith in his abilities. Those abilities, it turned out, could be activated by imbuing the indoctrination with the warmth of one's heart, with the warmth of partymindedness.

Only then can a regiment become near and dear to a young officer. Only then will he say:

"I am happy to serve under the colors of our regiment"!

NCO COMMAND TRAINING DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col B. Martynyuk: "To Teach and Demand"]

[Text] The subunit commanded by officer P. Murza was aroused on the "Assembly" signal late at night. The specialists occupied their work sites. Preparation of the equipment for combat operation was begun. Reports on the accomplishment of the training missions began to arrive at the command post ahead of the established time.

In the course of the exercise, my attention was attracted by the section headed by Sergeant Maystrenok. The soldiers accomplished all his orders in time and exactly and functioned smoothly and clearly. This section, it turns out, was also the leader in socialist competition. This success can be explained first of all by the sergeant's demandingness and his ability to train and indoctrinate his subordinates.

It should be said, by the way, that all the sections in the subunit demonstrated outstanding ability on the exercise. This, I was convinced, is also to the great credit of the sergeants who have mastered good command and methodological training. In the subunit, great attention is devoted to the placement of graduates of the training subunits into formation--daily they are taught the art of command and some of the sergeants' duties are filled by the best soldier-specialists. Candidates for sergeants' duties are selected and trained ahead of time. And only those are recommended for appointment who have successfully passed the tests for the program for training noncommissioned officers. Maystrenok is exactly one of these sergeants.

The experience in training chiefs of sections from among the soldiers which was accumulated by Comrade Murza was discussed at the unit's methodological council and recommended for introduction in all subunits. Just what is the essence of this experience?

In one of the batteries, Private N. Kartashov was nominated for training for the post of chief of section. The battery commander, Major N. Kambulatov,

worked up a plan for independent study for him. He assigned Sergeant A. Ryabov to help Kartashov in training. It was announced to the section that in the absence of Sergeant Ryabov Private Kartashov fills in for him. He was appointed senior when performing administrative work and preventive maintenance on the equipment, and duty NCO for the subunit and check point.

In addition, Private Kartashov regularly visited lessons which were conducted with the candidates for sergeant duties by the best officer methodologists. And somewhat later, they began to include him in the training-methods and demonstration lessons conducted with the sergeants. At the concluding stage, Kartashov was sent to two-week assemblies at the unit headquarters. He passed all tests well and performed his probationary training in the duty of non-commissioned officer in a recruit reception center. Together with the awarding of the rank of junior sergeant, Kartashov was appointed to the post of chief of section. In time, he became one of the best noncommissioned officers.

This practice for the training of candidates for sergeant posts has been firmly approved in the unit and is bringing favorable results.

Experience shows that candidates to fill sergeant posts should be selected with some reserve. For high demands are imposed on their moral qualities and level of professional training. In connection with this, a natural screening takes place. Thus, in one of the subunits Private N. Ananich was selected as a candidate. He underwent training successfully. Prior to the start of assemblies, the professional qualities of each candidate were discussed at a conference of officers, warrant officers [praporshchik], and sergeants in the unit headquarters. And it was here that Captain V. Obraztsov expressed doubts concerning Ananich. He called attention to the fact that in sight of the commander the soldier is efficient and active, but as soon as he is left unchecked he behaves differently. Other participants in the conference also gave this description of Ananich. There was one conclusion: to exclude him from the lists of candidates.

Such a comprehensive and serious approach to the matter during the last year and a half to two years virtually eliminated erroneous appointments to sergeant posts in the subunit.

It is extremely important to solve the problem of assigning a sergeant to a post correctly. And further, it is just as important to teach him the art of working with people patiently and thoughtfully.

Unfortunately, individual commanders assume: if a sergeant has been assigned to a post, he is completely ready for the accomplishment of his duties and it only remains to hold him responsible and punish him strictly for shortcomings and omissions. This, of course is a serious delusion.

In an analysis of the results of monthly assemblies of sergeants it was noted that the training of noncommissioned officers in the subunit commanded by Captain Piskunov remains at a low level. This circumstance was pointed out to

the captain but the situation did not improve. Furthermore, Piskunov considered that the sergeants in the subunit are just as well trained as those in the adjacent unit. Then, at one of the regular assemblies of sergeants he was assigned to command one of the groups. And he saw with his own eyes that the sergeants from the other subunits are better trained and accomplish command duties more confidently. How can this be explained? Really, only by one thing: they are taught the practice of educational work and methodological skill more objectively and concretely. It was necessary for Piskunov to undertake seriously the study and introduction of leading work experience with the sergeants.

I should especially like to tell about the role of confidence in instilling a sense of responsibility for the assigned matter in the noncommissioned officers. One day the subunit commander, Captain V. Razvodov, told me an instructive story. Once, he was checking the organization of park-administrative day. At one of the positions the work was directed by Sergeant S. Kostin. Captain Razvodov strictly questioned Senior Lieutenant L. Nikitochkin: why is there no officer here? Senior Lieutenant Nikitochkin assured him that the sergeant would cope with the assigned task in an outstanding manner.

Captain Razvodov already wanted to insist on calling an officer to the position. True, he was restrained in time. But he did not lose an opportunity to check everything in the most thorough manner. The work was actually accomplished fully and with high quality.

This case, the captain admitted, once again convinced him that one should not only talk about confidence, but should also implement it in practice.

And one more detail from the experience of working with sergeants in the unit. In each period of training, the subunit commanders prepare performance ratings on them and then announce them during the assemblies of the noncommissioned officers in the unit headquarters. Life has shown the interest which the sergeants have in these performance ratings: for each one of them wants to earn a higher grade for his moral-political, professional, and organizational qualities.

In conclusion, I stress that work with noncommissioned officers requires much time and effort on the part of the officers. But in return, it justifies itself a hundred times: the sergeants become genuine and skillful assistants of the officers in the training and indoctrination of the personnel and in the struggle for firm discipline.

6367
CSO: 1801

MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT COMBAT TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 77 p 1

[Article by Maj V. Bitsutin, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Strict Demand"]

[Text] The events of last spring are still fresh in my memory. At its end, in completing winter training the regiment's subunits passed an important examination on the concluding lessons. At that time, the greatest success was attained by the 9th Motorized Rifle Company under command of Senior Lieutenant V. Shevtsov. Participating in battalion tactical exercises with live firing, in single combat with a strong and inventive "enemy" the company personnel demonstrated an understanding of the nature of contemporary combat and displayed boldness and military cunning. The men conducted fire at various targets with exceptional accuracy from all types of small arms. The finale was also proper: the company was declared outstanding and two officers were awarded valuable inscribed gifts.

Training continued. And then, in the headquarters, we began to catch a certain slump in the deeds of the 9th Motorized Rifle Company with alarm from the information arriving from the subunits concerning the course of the combat and political training. At first, when the first "threes" appeared it was thought: perhaps the poor results of the young soldiers replacing their comrades who departed for the reserve are making themselves felt. However, a thorough analysis refuted such an assumption. During the next firing it was just the young grenade launcher men who achieved the highest indices. And here those soldiers who earned praise in the spring clearly staggered--they just managed to cope with the mission.

What is the reason for such a slump? Once, when visiting a company on a lesson on firing training, I saw the following picture with chagrin. Some of the soldiers were accomplishing an exercise. Others passively awaited their turn in the rear of the firing range. No drill was properly organized with them and the former intensity in training when the struggle for the quality and effectiveness of the training minute proceeded in a genuinely acute manner and a sense of high incandescence of competition was always felt was not observed. It turned out that the former achievements had a weakening effect on

the company's officers: they say, our margin of strength is sufficiently high.... And with such an attitude, as is known, you not only make no progress, but you even lose what has been accomplished.

The regimental command, looking into the reasons for the lagging, held Senior Lieutenant Shevtsov strictly responsible. On a bitter lesson of this company we caught in good time the inclination of some comrades toward complacency with what has been achieved and toward a reduction in exactingness in evaluating the results of one's own labor. All this became the subject of a principled discussion at service conferences and at party assemblies which, of course, did not proceed without a trace.

Now, when completion of the training year is drawing close, our officers are working with special energy. They are persistently seeking and finding new ways to improve the abilities of their subordinates. The regimental command and party committee are fixedly studying everything advanced. In particular, attention is deserved by the experience of the 2d Company commanded by Lieutenant Yu. Kalinkevich. I cannot recall a case where this subunit returned from the troop range with low results. What contributed here to the high, stable indices in firing training? Kalinkevich conducts all drills under difficult conditions. For example, he began to teach the soldiers firing at all targets only in gas masks. Here, drills are often conducted with the goal of mastering methods for the conduct of fire when on the run. After the usefulness of Kalinkevich's methodological "secrets" became obvious, we organized a demonstration lesson for all company commanders without delay.

In the concluding period of summer training the regimental chiefs of services are laboring much and with initiative. The officers of the subunits constantly feel their specific, professional assistance. The following example is typical. On a concluding check in the spring the drivers of the armored personnel carriers were awarded an overall excellent grade. It would appear that all was well in the training of this category of specialists. But the subunits received new people as replacements and the tasks became more difficult. It would appear that all is well now among the driver personnel. The officer vehicle personnel, often being in the field on lessons, established that there also are weak places in the training of drivers. Not all found it easy to drive the carriers well over obstacles. Soon, on the initiative of the deputy regimental commander for technical affairs, Lieutenant Colonel A. Kibenko, a conference of drivers was held. Experienced specialists expressed much advice at it. A training film also helped the young soldiers to discern the sources of driver skill, too. And later, by now directly in the companies, the best drivers, who spoke from the conference rostrum, showed how the vehicle should be driven under difficult conditions in the field on the equipment.

The influence of the party committee is well perceptible in all regimental matters. These days, its work is characterized by profound knowledge of the subunits' life and timely help for those who need it. Recently, the party committee heard the commander of the 2d Battalion, Captain A. Koshkin. The battalion is accomplishing its tasks successfully. But a friendly party

discussion helped the battalion commander to see reserves and ways for a further struggle to increase the effectiveness and quality of the training process and to make the competition more active.

Our motorized rifle Proskurovskiy three-time order-winning regiment is struggling for the title of outstanding. This obliges it for many things. Preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October and the discussion of the draft of the new Constitution of the USSR have caused great patriotic enthusiasm among the personnel. The heat of the struggle for the complete accomplishment of the obligations which have been assumed is increasing with each passing day. The reliable path to it is daily exactingness in evaluating what has been done and increasing the responsibility of each one for the attainment of the goals which have been set.

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CSO: 1801

STAFF OFFICER WORK IN TANK UNITS EVALUATED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Tank Trps R. Rizatdinov, chief of staff of the Northern Group of Forces: "The Staff in the Dynamics of Battle"]

[Text] A tactical exercise took place in a difficult, dynamic situation. A long march, attack of a prepared defense from the march, pursuit of the withdrawing "enemy," breakthrough of the defense on an intermediate line-- the tankers had to accomplish these and other missions.

The regimental staff headed by Major K. Groshev functioned clearly on all stages of the exercise. Attention was attracted by the ability of the staff officers to effectively influence the subunits' accomplishment of the missions assigned by the commander.

It cannot be said that everything in their work was beyond reproach. But on the whole, they coped with their duties. In particular, the continuous reconnaissance which was organized by the staff provided the opportunity constantly to supply the commander with comprehensive information about the "enemy" which, in turn, permitted him to have an effective influence on the course of the battle and make substantiated, tactically competent decisions. Stable communications ensured the rapid delivery of the missions to the sub-units. Constant monitoring of their accomplishment was effected in the dynamics of the battle.

Many other examples of clear staff work on exercises can be mentioned. This is proper: for the overwhelming majority of the staff officers are outstandingly trained specialists with a higher military education. They deeply understand the nature of contemporary battle, the role and place of the staff in it as an organ of control in the hands of the commander, and they are able to influence the course of combat operations effectively.

The requirements imposed on the staff officer in contemporary battle have grown immeasurably. Among the qualities which he needs, I would place among one of the first places the ability to work in the dynamics of battle.

Unfortunately, on tactical exercises sometimes we still have the occasion to see that the staff displays activity only until the commander's decision for the battle has been worked out. With the start of active operations by the subunits the efficiency and, consequently, the effectiveness of staff work drops sharply at times.

The experience of exercises shows that not all staffs are able to execute a check of subordinate troops in the dynamics of combat operations. Let us take, for example, a tactical unit such as a motorized rifle battalion. Today the battalion is armed with high-speed, highly maneuverable infantry combat vehicles, artillery, antitank guided missiles, and antiaircraft and other means of fire destruction. And it is only necessary to overlook or weaken even one thread in the control of this "multibranch" operation and some link immediately drops out of the overall chain. Hence, the strict requirements which are imposed on even such a comparatively small control element as a battalion staff and how great its responsibility is become clear.

Efficiency in staff work is acquiring more and more significance. As is known, the basis of troop control is the commander's decision for battle. But it becomes a law for subordinates and a guide to action only after it is brought to their attention. The interests of the battle require that the missions defined in the battle order be brought to the attention of the executors as quickly as possible. The logic here is simple: the sooner a subordinate receives the mission, the more time he has for the organization of battle.

Of course, the commander is also concerned about this. To save time for his subordinates, he issues warning orders. Thus, even prior to the adoption of a decision subordinate commanders and staffs already have the initial data to prepare for forthcoming combat operations. Thus, parallelism is attained in the work of staffs at all echelons. Various standardized documents are used to reduce the times for the preparation and transmission of warning orders.

But then, the decision has been made. Of course, if the situation permits the commander himself brings it to the attention of his subordinates. However, he will far from always have such an opportunity. In addition, in contemporary battle the assembly of commanders in one place is more dangerous than formerly. The enemy has much greater capabilities to put a considerable portion of command and control out of action. Therefore, the duty to make the missions known is assigned most often to staff officers. Hence, the following requirement is also imposed on them: they should be able to bring combat orders and instructions to the attention of the executors laconically and clearly and in the shortest possible times. In which regard, they should do this by any method, depending on the situation: orally, in writing, with the use of graphical documents, and using automated and signaling systems.

But whatever the method by which the decision for battle is brought to the attention of the troops, the staff must be satisfied that the mission is understood exactly as determined by the commander. This is also one of the tasks of monitoring. Here, we cannot have approxateness or any deviations from the letter of the order.

The ability to assign a mission accurately and clearly is not an inborn quality. It is developed in daily training and service. And those commanders function correctly who do not begrudge the time for staff drills and see that each officer masters the terminology of the regulations irreproachably and constantly improves his skills in the transmission of commands, instructions, and orders. The time expended on such training is repaid a hundred-fold.

It is difficult to overestimate the effect of well-organized socialist competition on the specialized training of the officers. Work on means of communications under conditions of electronic countermeasures and the ability quickly and accurately to transmit instructions and orders, draw up staff documents, and other specific problems in control activity are finding broad reflection in individual socialist obligations.

One of the most important functions of the staff consists of ensuring the troops' timely accomplishment of the combat missions assigned by the commander. Here, no minor significance belongs to checking. Cases are known where poor checking became the reason for the tardy accomplishment of a tactical mission or the attainment of the goal with unjustifiably large expenditure of forces.

Here is one such instance. Having broken through the "enemy" defense on an intermediate position, a motorized rifle subunit under command of Lieutenant Colonel V. Slastnikov successfully developed the attack into the depth. The "enemy" tried to escape pursuit, force a river, and dig in on its opposite bank. Slastnikov was assigned the mission: without losing contact with the "enemy," to reach the water obstacle and force it from the march.

Without going into details, let me say that the motorized riflemen reached the river, but with a great delay, and the "enemy" succeeded in digging in on the opposite bank. As a result, the success which was contemplated was not exploited for his final defeat. And additional forces were required for the assault crossing of the water obstacle.

Of course, the subunit commander is primarily at fault in what had occurred. He should have adopted all measures for the accomplishment of the mission. But neither does this remove the guilt from the unit staff which did not make a timely check of what was done to implement the commander's decision.

The experience of tactical exercises shows that the effectiveness of checking the actions of the troops is increased if the staff carefully plans all measures. For example, in one of the units the staff worked up a planning table for checking on exercises which was a component part of the planning of combat actions. Let us say that in preparing for an offensive the start of the attack is taken as the initial point of the planning table. The table reflects all measures, both those preceding this moment as well as subsequent ones, and indicates the times for their accomplishment, persons responsible for checking, and so forth. The presence of such a document facilitates the work of the commander and the control organs. At present, checking tables are utilized on all the exercises in all staffs of units and large units of our group of forces.

It is understandable that checking cannot be limited to ascertaining shortcomings and omissions in the activity of subordinate commanders and staffs. The main goal of the staff is to render them assistance and adopt the necessary measures for the accomplishment of the assigned missions. Naturally, for the successful accomplishment of such a responsible role the staff officer must be an erudite, competent specialist.

But it often happens that the staff representative in the subunit proves to be not an organizer but only a recorder of events who does not undertake energetic measures to see that the concept of the senior commander is executed exactly and on time. Lieutenant Colonel V. Mazur found himself in just such a role on one of the tactical exercises. A battalion under the command of Captain A. Grishchenko moved out to the assault position. The exact time for its start was established by the regimental commander in his battle order. Everything proceeded normally. The battalion had already deployed into a line of platoon columns. And suddenly, communication with the regimental commander was lost. This was specially done in accordance with the concept of the exercise director. The battalion commander became confused: whether to launch the attack or first restore communications? The battalion was stopped. Lieutenant Colonel Mazur saw all this but remained indifferent to what had occurred and did not help the young battalion commander.

Of course, such cases do not occur often. But they should not occur at all, for the staff is primarily an organ of control in the commander's hands. It is required to adopt all measures for the accomplishment of the order.

Intense summer combat training is proceeding among the troops. As never before, the high level of activity of the personnel is caused by the discussion of the draft Constitution of the USSR. In accomplishing the socialist obligations assumed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the men are persistently perfecting their combat skill. The staff officers see as their task ensuring that each lesson is conducted with high quality and with maximum return. It can be accomplished successfully only under the condition of constant improvement of the staffs' work style, especially on exercises and in the dynamics of battle.

6367
CSO: 1801

AIR DEFENSE MISSILE UNIT TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 77 p 1

[Article by Lt Col F. Alekseyev, commander of an antiaircraft missile battalion:
"An Instructive Lesson"]

[Text] A routine drill was being conducted against actual targets. And although the aerial situation was rather complex, no one doubted that all missions would be accomplished successfully by the section. The manual tracking operators--specialists with increased qualifications-- participated in the firings on the range and received an excellent grade. And the guidance officer, Lieutenant V. Begletsov, demonstrated the ability to control the section many times.

The targets followed one after the other at short intervals. The first was locked on and hypothetically fired upon, and then something went wrong in the locking on the next target. Apparently Lieutenant Begletsov did not fix the entire aerial situation in his consciousness and did not lock on that target which should have been destroyed first in this situation. Specialist 1st Class A. Semenov noticed the guidance officer's error and could have told him about it in time but he did not do this.

After the guidance officer's report the launcher control officer required the locking on another target which was more dangerous for the defended objective. This command sounded unexpected for the lieutenant who was confident of the correctness of his actions. An expression of consternation appeared on his face. Precious seconds were lost. Several more instants and the outcome of the training battle would be decided beforehand. The launcher control officer repeated his requirement calmly but persistently. Only now did Lieutenant Begletsov, seemingly throwing off his torpidity, begin to act.

In general, the missions were accomplished successfully. However, the precondition for missing the target also occurred. What caused it? Of course, the guidance officer's error. But why did the specialists subordinate to him behave passively. An analysis of Begletsov's work style could provide the answer to this question. The officer, achieving the accomplishment of the obligations

which had been assumed by the section, had polished practical skills in the course of drills but he lost sight of instilling activity and initiative and a sense of collectivism and mutual help in his subordinates.

This had to be mentioned to the lieutenant at a critique of the drill. And I decided to talk with him prior to the critique. I asked him if he remembered the final competition of the launch sections. Then the section headed by Sergeant L. Borkov, which had occupied first place in the unit for the accomplishment of norms and missions, was displaced almost to last place in the battalion.

"In your opinion, what caused such distressing failure of the best section?"

"Perhaps, the unbalanced character of the sergeant," Begletsov answered.

Actually, at the first sign of trouble Borkov began to display excessive ardor and scold people. And, like a chain reaction, the mutual reproaches of the specialists fell thick and fast.

Lieutenant Begletsov correctly estimated the sergeant's error. And he himself committed similar failures at first. But with time, he learned to control himself and his emotions. However, he had not yet learned to attune his subordinates so that they work, as they say, in one breath or to stimulate people for the manifestation of initiative in full measure.

"And how do you evaluate the errors on today's drill?" I asked the lieutenant. "Don't you think that the operators did not completely accomplish their duties?"

"It is all my fault," Begletsov answered.

No, the lieutenant still does not see or understand the main thing. For Sergeant Semenov could have prevented the error in time. Why didn't he do this?

The time was late. It had been decided not to hurry with the critique of the drill. Let everyone think for a while and have a thorough understanding of what had happened. The next morning, Begletsov came to me and made a suggestion:

"The sergeant, evidently, is greatly offended. It happened that formerly, on drills, I interrupted his reports and was deliberately inattentive to them."

I understood how painful this admission was for the lieutenant. But once it was done, it means that he had done a great deal of thinking about many things and understood much. Earlier it seemed to him, a young guidance officer, that the operators were flaunting their state of training and their range experience. And he perceived their striving to prompt him in time and to help him oversensitively and he thereby undercut and throttled the initiative of his subordinates.

I had a long talk with the lieutenant this time. And he came to the conclusion himself that competition is a struggle for high professionalism, for the coordination of the section, and for a good moral atmosphere in it.

I decided to assign the critique of the drill which we are discussing to Lieutenant Begletsov himself. I had no doubt: he will now cope superbly with this task. And this is how it turned out. The lieutenant, analyzing the actions of each specialist thoroughly, gave an objective and profound evaluation of what had happened. And most importantly, he conducted a discussion on how to improve coordination in the actions of the section. And the faces of the people immediately brightened up while many wanted to express their thoughts and suggestions.

They say: the maturity of the leader can also be judged from his attitude toward his own error. Lieutenant Begletsov proved this maturity with deeds. Borrowing the experience of the battalion's best officers, he learned to make skillful use of the educational role of competition and rallied the section into a harmonious combat family. As regards the accomplishment of the socialist obligations assumed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the section is now marching forward confidently, among the leaders.

6367
CSO: 1801

STRESS ON PROPER MAINTENANCE OF MATERIEL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Service and Maintain Equipment in an Exemplary Manner"]

[Text] The Communist Party is displaying constant concern so that our Armed Forces, as was stressed at the 25th Congress of the CPSU, have everything necessary for the accomplishment of their responsible mission--to be the guardian of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the bulwark of universal peace. This also found its reflection in the draft of the new Constitution of the USSR, Article 32 of which states: "The state ensures the security and defensive ability of the country and is equipping the Armed Forces of the USSR with everything necessary." It is the duty of the Soviet servicemen to know to perfection, maintain in an exemplary manner, and make skillful use of the weapons and equipment entrusted to them.

The degree of combat readiness and effectiveness of employment of armament and equipment depend to a great extent on the quality of their maintenance, observance of operating rules and conditions, and repair, the timeliness and completeness of material-technical and metrological support, and on the competent and thoughtful approach to the accomplishment of these tasks on the part of commanders and specialists of subunits, units, ships, staffs, and services. The successful accomplishment of training-combat missions by the troops in the summer period which was saturated by tactical exercises, missile launchings, live firings on the ranges, long cruises by ships, and flights by aviation indicate that the complex equipment and armament are maintained, as a rule, in good condition and are in reliable hands.

The organization of the maintenance, servicing, and operation of armament and combat and other equipment is assigned to the commander by the Interior Service Regulations of the Armed Forces USSR. He is required to know the procedure for the operation and repair of equipment and armament and to adopt measures for their upkeep, maintenance in good working order, and correct use. The level of technical training of all personnel and the condition of the unit's equipment and armament depend on the commander's demandingness, his ability to ensure the coordinated work of his deputies and chiefs of services, and on their competence and organizational abilities.

The increased combat capabilities and complexity of contemporary weapons and equipment and the collective nature of their servicing require the coordinated actions of all specialists and the high personal responsibility of each of them for the accomplishment of their functional duties. It is very important that the process of the training of specialists bear an integrated character in which training and indoctrinal tasks are solved in organic unity.

Instructive in this regard is the example of the unit where the deputy commander for armament is Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel V. Zaytsev. Here, questions in the study of the equipment and instilling in the men a thrifty attitude and love for it are at the center of attention of the commander, his deputies, chiefs of services, and party and Komsomol organizations. Here, a large role is allotted to military-technical propaganda, technical training, and independent work of specialists of all categories on the expansion of their technical horizons. In the unit's subunits, competition is skillfully organized for the profound study and expert servicing and care of the equipment.

In solving the problems of the maintenance and servicing of equipment, exceptionally important significance is had by the high quality of accomplishment of prescribed periodic servicing. The large volume and variety of prescribed periodic servicing and its strict cyclic nature and sequence require thorough planning and clear organization of measures which have been planned, the irreproachable coordination of the actions of all specialists, and the high level of discipline and efficiency of each of them. A mandatory condition for the realization of the plans which have been compiled is the reliability of information on the condition of the equipment and armament and timely and complete provision of spare parts, tools, and expendables. Here, a large role is also played by maintaining proper order in the places for the storage and servicing of the equipment.

Among the series of planned-preventive measures, a considerable place is occupied by park-administrative days. In planning them, it is necessary to consider the results of current inspections of armament and equipment, determine exactly the volume of work which must be accomplished by various groups of specialists and each of them individually, and think out questions of socialist competition. Only such an approach provides the opportunity for the correct distribution of people and material resources and the skillful organization of the labor of all specialists.

Unfortunately, in some units and on ships cases of a careless attitude toward equipment are still encountered. Individual commanders use the time allotted for the care of armament and equipment ineffectively and sometimes conduct other measures during these hours, diverting the specialists from the accomplishment of their functional duties. This is impermissible. Each such case must be subjected to a pointed, principled evaluation on the part of senior commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizers.

The high qualifications of the army and naval specialists and their wealth of experience in the maintenance of equipment under the most varied conditions

permit them to find new, more effective procedures for the servicing and combat employment of armament and equipment. A creative attitude toward their duties gives rise to valuable suggestions which are directed toward a reduction in the times to bring the equipment to combat readiness, an increase in its reliability, and an improvement in operational characteristics. This work must be encouraged, supported, and directed in every way and everything that is new and has justified itself in practice should be deeply studied, generalized, and introduced.

The effectiveness and reliability of contemporary weapons complexes, various electronic systems, and combat vehicles depend to a great extent on the correct maintenance, servicing, and operation of control and measurement equipment and its accuracy. Troop experience shows that now all engineers and technicians need to know the principles of metrology. Commanders, chiefs of services, and staff specialists must devote unremitting attention to the study of these important questions and to monitoring the condition of the measurement equipment.

The effectiveness of the efforts of the personnel and the quality of the labor of specialists in the course of prescribed periodic servicing, park-administrative days, and other planned-preventive measures depend in large measure on purposeful party-political work. It is important that party influence be exerted on people continuously and bear an effective nature. Ensuring the leading role of the communists and Komsomols in the mastery, servicing, and operation of combat equipment must be constantly in the field of vision of party and Komsomol organizations.

Outstanding servicing and maintenance, skillful operation of the armament and equipment, and the ability to utilize every opportunity at full power are the most important conditions for ensuring the high combat readiness of sub-units, units, and ships and the successful accomplishment of obligations in the competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October.

6367
CSO: 1801

DOSAAF ACTIVITIES IN MINSK INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Jul 77 p 1

[Article: "The Decisions of the Congress Reflected in the Work of a Primary Organization:]

[Text] The directorate of mass organizational work in military patriotic propaganda of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF has held a discussion of the working experience of the primary organization at the Order of the October Revolution Integral Production-Technical Association imeni XXV S'yezda Partii. This is one of the leading DOSAAF collectives in the hero-city of Minsk. P. Peplov, chairman of the committee and a member of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, presented a report on the organization's fulfillment of the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the defense society.

He noted that the DOSAAF committee of the association, guided by the orders of the 25th CPSU Congress and carrying out the decisions of the 8th Congress of the defense society, is doing a great deal of organizational work and striving actively to see that DOSAAF affairs occupy a proper place in the sociopolitical life of the enterprise.

The association has an active commission on military patriotic propaganda which initiates many lectures and reports on the materials of the 8th Congress of DOSAAF and has organized Lenin readings, collective viewing and discussion of movies, and trips to museums.

Many of the activities planned by the DOSAAF committee are included in the composite work plan of the association. This gives purposefulness and stability to all educational work by public organizations.

It has become an accepted tradition at Integral to conduct mass defense work months and weeks devoted to the air force, navy, missile forces, and artillery. In this a great deal of attention is given to stepping up the production activities of DOSAAF members. During DOSAAF month last year, for example, 475 Komsomol members who are activists in DOSAAF fulfilled personal obligations and earned the right to sign the report of the Komsomol to the 25th CPSU Congress; eight people earned the right to be photographed next to the Victory Banner, a sacred symbol to our people.

The Integral Association has five youth dormitories inhabited by more than 4,000 people. This offers a broad field of action to teachers and activists. The Komsomol and DOSAAF committees recently held an inspection of mass defense work at the dormitories. Of course, the rivalry among collectives there differs significantly from socialist competition among shop DOSAAF organizations, but the purpose is the same: to involve young people in activities in study circles and military-technical sports sections and to instill a feeling of patriotism in the young generation.

DOSAAF members of the enterprise attach considerable importance to sponsorship of small organizations. For example, the sponsors built an indoor firing range at school No 119 in Minsk.

Competition has become widespread at the enterprise among shop defense collectives to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Great October in a worthy fashion. There are 260 Komsomol-youth collectives competing for the right to bear the names of heroes; 201 deceased fighting men have been permanently recorded on brigade rolls. The winners in competition for the title "Best Worker" receive the right to work as an honorary member of a brigade. Now the shop where N. Kalinka is chairman of the DOSAAF committee and L. Nogina is secretary of the Komsomol committee has come forward with a new initiative devoted to the 60th anniversary of Great October. It has the slogan "A Hero of the Revolution on the Shift Rolls of Every Brigade."

Thanks to the considerable organizational work done by the DOSAAF committee to carry out the decisions of the 8th DOSAAF Congress 85 percent of employees today are members of DOSAAF and all 55 shop organizations are taking an active part in socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. The technical circles and sections have already trained 65 vehicle drivers, 41 motorcycle operators, and 34 rated athletes this year. The model airplane circle has 6 masters of sport and 42 candidates for master of sport in addition to beginning sportsmen; the underwater swimming and orientation section and the rifle sections are active.

The interesting experience of the primary organization at the Integral Production-Technical Association in carrying out the decisions of the 8th DOSAAF Congress aroused thorough, sincere discussion of the collective's work results at the meeting in the administration of mass organizational work in military patriotic propaganda of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF. As Maj Gen V. V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, noted in conclusion, a great deal is being done in the primary organization of the Integral Association to carry out the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society. Of course, by no means have all reserves been exhausted or all interesting forms found. The DOSAAF committee must make maximum efforts to realize its slogan "Not a Single Bystander" and raise all shop organizations to the level of the leaders. But this can be done by a collective whose workstyle is characterized by constant searching and forward movement.

COMMENTS OF INSTRUCTORS ON PRE-DRAFT TRAINING PROGRAMS DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen A. Popov, chief of the directorate of pre-draft military training of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "The Program Is Only the Minimum — Results of the Discussion of the Article 'Questions That Demand Answers'"]

[Text] The discussion of the article "Questions That Demand Answers" by V. Yermolovich, military leader of school No 73 in Minsk, has continued for some time in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT. In his article the author posed a number of questions related to the organization and conduct of elementary military training for secondary students. Many military leaders and directors of secondary schools, tekhnikums, and vocational-technical schools, general school and vocational-technical educators, employees of military commissariats, and DOSAAF activists have responded to this newspaper article.

The newspaper has published some of these letters. The authors have told how they solved the problems raised in V. Yermolovich's article and shared their experience in organizing and conducting elementary military training and military patriotic education for young people.

The letters also contain suggestions concerning changes in the elementary military training program, establishing training facilities, conducting five-day field training periods, and military-technical training for students.

Some of the military leaders do not agree with the opinions of the author of the article "Questions That Demand Answers" and express many proposals of their own.

In their letters many SOVETSKIY PATRIOT readers bring up the program of elementary military training for pre-draft young men. For example, A. Sinyukov, K. Kirzhaykin, V. Titov, P. Petlevannyy, and others note that it gives very little time to combined arms training, especially fire and drill training, for students. For this reason they propose increasing training time for these sections at the expense of the hours allocated

for study of civil defense and suggest that military-technical training for upperclassmen be abolished.

In our opinion, the scope and content of all sections of the current program correspond to training objectives. The time allocated for study of each section is entirely sufficient for young people to acquire elementary theoretical knowledge and practical skills on the level of individual soldier training.

Some of the responses expressed the view that many topics of the elementary military training program are overloaded with training questions (the letters of I. Zlochevskiy, M. Frolov, and many others).

We must say that the number of questions in each topic and training period is determined by the training objectives and time allocated for study of the corresponding topic (training period). To give military leaders methodological assistance in preparing for training periods most of them are given in expanded form.

The responses of reader G. Avanesov and others note that a shortcoming of the current program is its lack of training time for repeating and reinforcing material covered in each topic.

The work experience of the best methodologists shows that studying the sections of the program together with other subjects makes it less important to single out special training hours for repetition of old material. The practical orientation of all sections and subjects and their close interdependence make it possible to refine, and therefore also reinforce, the knowledge, skills, and habits acquired by students when studying one section during training periods for other sections of the program.

In addition, the substantial military patriotic and mass defense work done at the schools and participation by future fighting men in the Komsomol military sports game Orlenok are entirely adequate to insure refinement of the knowledge and skill acquired by students at elementary military training periods.

Of course, one cannot disagree with the authors of many letters who believe that the program of elementary military training must be further improved. But at the same time, we must also pay attention to the opinion of A. Geydarov, P. Donskoy, V. Skoryy, and others who stress that "We ourselves are the main thing, our ability to work creatively, with the spark of enthusiasm."

The working experience of the best schools, those such as secondary school No 1 in the city of Kakhovka, schools Nos 1, 36, and 51 in the city of Kherson, and the Belozersk secondary school in Khersonskaya Oblast, shows that when a creative approach is taken to elementary military training, correct planning is done, training periods are

thoroughly thought through and supported, and mass defense and military patriotic work are carried on in a well-organized, systematic manner, the program is easily assimilated and young men acquire solid elementary military and technical knowledge.

Therefore, the chief task of all military leaders is to work constantly to improve their own specialized knowledge, pedagogical and methodological skill, and general erudition, prepare carefully for each training, and exact high standards of themselves and the trainees. This is the main thing, that on which an improvement in the quality of elementary training for school students depends.

In their letters many military leaders raise questions concerning improving the supply of textbooks and graphic aids for elementary military training and establishing better training facilities.

It should be remarked that a great deal has already been done in this area and much more will be done in the future. Film strips for all sections of the training program have been made or are now being made and are released, on application by the appropriate ministries and departments, by the Moscow Diafil'm Studio and the Leningrad Movie Graphic Aid Factory.

In 1970 500,000 copies of the new combined arms regulations went on sale. Roughly the same number of copies will be published this year. The manuscript of a new textbook on elementary military training has been developed and publication is planned for 1978. Plans call for improving the supply of training weapons and instruments to the schools.

New model plans for schools with built-in firing ranges, military offices, weapons storage rooms, and other quarters have been developed for the different climatic zones and sent out to the local areas. We must note that the republic and local authorities decide which particular plan to use in building educational facilities.

At the present time universal attention is being devoted to building school firing ranges. Many oblasts of the RSFSR, Belorussia, the Ukraine, Moldavia, and Latvia have useful experience in this. Many regular schools, vocational-technical schools, and tekhnikums have had their own rifle ranges for a long time in these regions.

It is common knowledge that training facilities, especially for working on practical skills, are the foundation of foundations in training periods. Nonetheless, by no means everything possible has been done in the local areas to seek out possibilities of completely resolving this problem. Many educational institutions still do not have rifle ranges or equipped areas and training sites for training periods in regulations, fire training, tactics, drill training, and physical training.

The objectives of training young people for service in the Armed Forces demand that every regular school, tekhnikum, vocational-technical

school, and training point have complete, up-to-date training facilities to support practical training for young students and workers in all sections and subjects of elementary military and technical training in conformity with the requirements of the program.

This depends largely on the initiative and persistence of the leaders of regular and vocational-technical educational bodies, the directors of schools and enterprises, military leaders and chiefs at the training points, Komsomol committees, and DOSAAF organizations. Recommendations on establishing and improving training facilities were worked out to help them and will be published this year.

Readers V. Yermolovich, G. Avanesov, B. Shenderovich, and several others suggest setting up workshops to service and repair training weapons and radio sets. I think that this is not necessary. The system for repairing regular training weapons, equipment, gear, and small-caliber rifles kept at schools is determined by special instructions on weapons storage.

The letters by V. Titov, G. Men'shenin, O. Paktovskiy, P. Pakhomov, P. Petlevanny and some others propose improving the organization of five-day field training periods with students and significantly increasing their time.

Many republics and oblasts have now amassed a great deal of experience in conducting five-day field training periods with ninth graders. V. Kalling of Estonia and M. Saltykov of Volgogradskaya Oblast tell in their letters about good organization of such training periods. It should be noted that where this problem is resolved through the joint efforts of public educational bodies, rayon (city) Komsomol and DOSAAF committees, the commissariats, and military units, the training periods are well organized and fully supported.

As for the time of field training periods, it seems to us there is no need to extend it. The training material is fully assimilated in the time allocated by the program.

The students reinforce knowledge gained in elementary military training following a special program while they are at defense-sports health camps which are being set up by rayon, city, and oblast Komsomol committees with the help of the military, seriates, DOSAAF committees, physical training and sport committees, and trade union and other organizations in the rayons, cities, and oblasts as well as at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, schools, and other educational institutions.

Some of the responses to V. Yermolovich' article (the letters of M. Frolov, O. Paktovskiy, Sh. Karkhashadze, and L. Rayza) raised the question of separate elementary military training for young men and women.

We cannot agree with this at all. In the first place, elementary military and technical knowledge is equally necessary to girls and boys.

In the second place, to do this would involve great expenditures for which there is no need.

Now a few words about the difficulties of organizing military technical training for students. Unfortunately, not all public educational bodies, school directors, and commissariats establish correct military-technical training profiles for every school.

Unfortunately, cases still occur where military-technical training is organized without considering the special labor training of the students, setting up appropriate training facilities, or insuring that there are specialists to conduct the training periods with the students. This question should be divided individually for each educational institution, with the help of the commissariats. Experience in conducting training periods in military-technical training at educational-production combines deserves attention here.

In conclusion I would like to say that the program of elementary military training gives only the minimum knowledge and skills necessary to a future defender of our country. The students of regular schools, teknikums, and vocational-technical schools and working young people can reinforce and deepen their knowledge and skills at training periods in various technical study circles and sections, at defense-sports health camps, and in the contests of the military sport game Orlenok. It is the duty of the directors of educational institutions, military leaders, and pedagogical collectives to use all forms of work to prepare worthy replacements for the men in our glorious Armed Forces.

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CSO: 1801

BOOK FOR YOUTH ABOUT THE NAVY REVIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 Jul 77 p 3

[Review by Sr Lt A. Sholokhov of the book "Sovetskiy Voyenno-Morskoy Flot" (The Soviet Navy) by D. N. Korolev and N. M. Karlosh, Voyenizdat, Moscow, 1977: "Telling Young People About the Navy"]

[Text] Navy men are standing watch in the Black and Baltic seas and on the vast spaces of the Northern and Pacific oceans. Their service differs and they found their way to the navy by different paths. But for many this path began with a good novel, story, or article about the Navy. I think that the illustrated publication under review here, recently brought out by Voyenizdat in the "Telling Young People About the USSR Armed Forces" series, will make youths preparing to join the ranks of the defenders of our country burn with a desire to serve in the navy.

The authors D. Korolev and N. Karlosh set a difficult task for themselves: to pick out from the abundant material that which was most significant and essential and to present the known facts in such a way that they appear fresh when read. It seems to us that they have accomplished this.

From the very first pages the reader is immersed in an atmosphere of revolutionary events heralded by the historic volley from the cruiser Aurora, the signal to storm the Winter Palace. During the Civil War the navy sent men to all fronts. The book cites many examples of the heroic defense of the cause of October by sailors of the Red Navy. The authors devote several pages packed with facts and figures to the reconstruction period.

Soviet seamen have successfully mastered new ships and stubbornly improved their skills. And when the Great Patriotic War broke out they added brilliant pages to their battle chronicle, demonstrating heroism on a mass scale.

The book devotes a great deal of attention to the postwar period of navy development, which is natural. After all, this is when our country built qualitatively new surface and underwater ships equipped with nuclear missiles.

The authors tell in detail how Soviet seamen master and use the equipment and weapons entrusted to them and how, upon encountering danger, they show courage and heroism like their fathers and older brothers.

Here is one such example. In 1974, at the request of the Egyptian Government, our seamen cleared the Gulf of Suez of mines. A mine unexpectedly exploded on board the minesweeper commanded by Capt 3rd Rank V. Sviridov. The ship received 13 underwater punctures. It was extraordinarily difficult to save it, but the sailors did what seemed impossible. Working skillfully and heroically, they sealed off the holes. Seaman Yuriy Mironov especially distinguished himself. He had to work in a fuel tank. Mironov dove into the fuel oil several times and was able to stop the water from entering it.

The burning heat, the intricacies of the sea floor covered with coral cliffs — nothing stopped the Soviet seamen. They covered 17,000 miles on their minesweepers and cleared away the minefields.

Readers will be attracted by the rich, illustrated material collected in this publication. The numerous photographs and reproductions of pictures testify to the immortal deeds of Soviet seamen.

The photographs showing visits by leaders of the CPSU and Soviet government to the fleet, seamen's combat training, and their leisure activities are impressive. In one of the photographs General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev is shaking a seaman's hand and thanking him for his service.

Many of the photographs show distant voyages, the landing of naval landing parties, and the difficult everyday life of navy men.

Voyenizdat has performed a good deed to release this richly illustrated publication on the eve of USSR Navy Day. Veterans of the navy and those who are preparing to enter the navy to perform the honorable duty of a citizen as recorded in the draft of the USSR Constitution, the Fundamental Law of our life, will read this book with equal interest.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAF WORK IN VLADIMIROVSKAYA OBLAST CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Aug 77 p 1

[Article: "Sponsorship Work Is on the Agenda"]

[Text] The bureau of the presidium of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF has discussed the following question: "Work by the Vladimirovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee to carry out the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Society and the 5th Plenum (October 1975) of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee concerning organization of sponsorship by primary organizations of the defense society at industrial enterprises over DOSAAF organizations at kolkhozes and sovkhozes." After hearing the report of V. Kiselev, chairman of the Vladimirovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, on this matter the bureau of the presidium noted that work in the oblast is developing slowly and the activities planned by the oblast DOSAAF committee are not being carried out. This is one of the reasons that rural organizations of the defense society lag behind in the primary areas of military patriotic, mass defense, training, and sports work.

In most of the rural rayons only 20-35 percent of the working people and students are members of the defense society and military patriotic work by primary organizations is sporadic and does not cover a significant part of the population. Preparation of young people for service in the Armed Forces is carried on at a low level, there are no military-patriotic associations or future fighting man universities and clubs; propaganda groups for military-technical knowledge have not been set up; mass involvement in military-technical types of sports is low; motor and radio sports are not cultivated.

The oblast is not devoting sufficient attention to material-technical facilities in rural defense collectives or to developing the network of sports-technical clubs.

The oblast DOSAAF committee is not giving proper attention to improving the activity of rural DOSAAF organizations. Socialist competition among them is conducted on a formalistic level and often they do not assume obligations. Only the large low-level collectives joined the

competitive inspection of primary organizations for best organization of mass defense work.

The decree by the bureau of the presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee called the attention of V. Kiselev, chairman of the Vladimirovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, and his deputy A. Yegorov to serious flaws in mass organizational work and fulfillment of the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Society and the 5th Plenum (October 1975) of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee with respect to sponsorship by DOSAAF organizations at industrial enterprises over rural defense collectives at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in order to give them practical help and pass on progressive know-how.

The decree obligates the oblast DOSAAF committee to see that these shortcomings are eliminated and report the results of this work to the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF by 1 January 1978.

In addition, it is suggested to the Vladimirovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee that it work out and implement additional steps to help city and rayon DOSAAF committees establish business-like contacts between the committees of the sponsoring and sponsored organizations and introduce proven forms of sponsorship work in their own practices: assist rural defense organizations in discussing the draft of the USSR Constitution and material from the May 1977 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

To improve coordination and combine efforts in sponsorship work the oblast DOSAAF committee must go to the oblast trade union and Komsomol committees and the oblast agricultural administration with proposals on preparation of a joint letter of instructions addressed to the directors of enterprises and public organizations with respect to the questions of increasing the effectiveness of sponsorship by primary organizations of industrial enterprises over the defense collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In addition to these steps, there must be systematic study of sponsorship practices by the chairmen of primary DOSAAF organizations, improved quality in seminars, and seminars based at the best kolkhoz and sovkhoz defense collectives. Summarization and dissemination of the sponsorship know-how of the best defense collectives and including points related to sponsorship in the socialist obligations of industrial DOSAAF organizations should also be very helpful.

The bureau decree recommends that the central committees of DOSAAF in the Union republics and kray and oblast DOSAAF committees study and discuss the state of sponsorship work, take steps to fulfill the demands of the 8th All-Union Congress of DOSAAF and the 5th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee with respect to the matter, and hold oblast and group seminars and meetings of the chairmen of primary organizations at enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes on questions of fulfilling the decisions with respect to sponsorship work.

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CSO: 1801

COMMENTS ON THE U.S. CRUISE MISSILE PROGRAM

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 Aug 77 p 3

[Article by Engr-Col (Res) K. Dolgov, candidate of technical sciences, docent: "The Shadow of Cruise Missiles Above the Earth"]

[Text] Recently much has been said and written about cruise missiles in the foreign and Soviet press, on the radio, and on television. As the American press has reported, the White House has made the decision to begin the development of an accelerated program for the production of cruise missiles.

Cruise missiles will be based on land and installed on ships and airplanes. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES has reported on plans to use these missiles not only on B-52 strategic bombers, but in extreme circumstances also on airplanes of civilian aviation.

Just what are cruise missiles and why are they receiving such great interest in the capitalist world? Why have they been so seized on by the Pentagon?

In their construction, cruise missiles are nothing new. Prototypes of such missiles were known even during the time of World War II (V-1) and in the postwar years as flying bombs.

The development of missile technology in the 1970's permitted the revival of cruise missiles on a new technical basis. The United States is now developing several versions of cruise missiles. In their design, in essence these missiles are unmanned jet airplanes. In contrast to ballistic missiles they have small wings, their flight trajectory is flat, and their ceiling does not go beyond the limits of the atmosphere. For example, the "Tomahawk" cruise missile has comparatively small dimensions: diameter 0.53 meters and length about 6 meters. It is equipped with a solid-propellant starting jet engine which gives it initial velocity at launch and a sustainer turbofan engine which provides a flying range of 3,000 kilometers.

The foreign press expresses the opinion that allegedly a warhead with a nuclear charge having a TNT equivalent of 200 kilotons can be placed on this model

of the missile. A substantial shortcoming of cruise missiles is considered to be their comparatively low subsonic velocity which makes them vulnerable to contemporary air defense means. However, in the opinion of foreign specialists, thanks to the guidance system these missiles will accomplish flight at a low altitude (no higher than 150 meters), which hinders the effect of air defense radar.

Implementation of production and the adoption of cruise missiles into the inventory gives the Pentagon and the US military-industrial complex the opportunity to obtain not only large profits for industrial corporations but also political advantages and, most important, the attempt is made to circumvent the Soviet-American agreement on limiting existing types of strategic offensive weapons. Thus, a new direction is opened for the Pentagon to increase offensive weapons and intensify the arms race.

At present, in the United States all forces and means are directed toward the most rapid production of cruise missiles. The series production of the new expensive B-1 bomber has been temporarily postponed for this.

As the foreign press has reported, the American Department of the Navy conducted a regular launch of the "Tomahawk" cruise missile from an A-6 aircraft this April in the course of which the new weapon's guidance system was tested. Earlier, the Pentagon repeatedly conducted tests of the "Tomahawk" missile to work out the destruction of ground targets.

In this fiscal year alone, more than 403 million dollars have been appropriated for the development of cruise missiles for the U.S. Navy and Air Force, and the entire program will cost more than 5.1 billion dollars. According to data in the American press, by 1980 it is intended to deliver to the Strategic Air Command the first 40-50 long-range cruise missiles. This program evidently will be accelerated in the immediate future in connection with the White House's statement. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have already made requisitions for several thousand missiles.

The Pentagon plans to use the new B-1 heavy bombers for armament with cruise missiles (up to 24 missiles on one airplane) and also intends to arm the NATO troops with such missiles.

The program for the production of cruise missiles is causing serious alarm among common Americans and many political figures. American public opinion is deeply concerned that the new escalation of the arms race by equipping the armed forces with cruise missiles may greatly hamper the attainment of a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and lead to a further increase in swelling military expenditures as it is to the detriment of the social needs of the people. Prominent American senators, trade union figures, and many organs of the press are coming forth with criticism of the militaristic course for the deployment of cruise missiles. Thus, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES calls the decision to produce cruise missiles a "risky game."

This position of the United States on the question of cruise missiles, as noted by many observers, does not promise anything good; it only opens up a new channel in the arms race and complicates considerably the attainment of international relaxation for which all the peoples of the world are thirsting.

The Soviet people are attentively following the intrigues of the champions of the arms race and a new world war.

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CSO: 1801

PREPARATION PRIORITIES FOR DOSAAF WORK IN NEW TRAINING YEAR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Aug 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Bring the Training Base to Readiness"]

[Excerpts] The new training year in the schools of the defense society is approaching. A distinguishing feature of the coming training year is the increase in requirements for the organization and quality of the lessons, especially the practical training of the students. The successful accomplishment of the programs and the productivity of the lessons and drills will depend greatly on how the collectives of the DOSAAF schools prepare the material-technical base for the forthcoming training.

Many of the society's organizations have begun this work in good time. They are conducting it purposefully, with consideration of everything new and advanced to be found in training practice.

Reports about thorough and comprehensive preparations for the new training year are reaching the editors these days from various places. The repair of training and auxiliary premises is proceeding everywhere. Teachers and masters are equipping classrooms and, with their own efforts, are making operating displays, diagrams, mockups, and so forth.

Little time remains to the new training year. To what should the personnel of the DOSAAF committees and the leaders of the training organizations devote their main attention in preparing the material-technical base for the forthcoming lessons? First of all, to the creation of the necessary conditions which ensure the practical training of technical specialists. Vehicle driving grounds with a complex of training and sports structures should be equipped in schools which train drivers. Of course, it is desirable to have vehicle driving grounds to work out all exercises of the program. In schools where there is no such opportunity, it is necessary to create driving grounds which, under any circumstances, would permit conducting the working out of exercises in primary instruction, driving over restricted passages, and crossing various obstacles.

Short-range radio ranges should be available in radio schools. Without them, it is impossible for the radio operators to acquire skills in operational traffic on radio lines of communication. In the naval schools, where specialists are trained for the Navy, training areas for damage control training and diving training areas should be established.

Unfortunately, in some places work on the creation of such a training base is proceeding poorly. For example, in the Mordvian ASSR and Arkhangel'skaya oblast almost all the vehicle driving grounds are unimproved. In the radio schools of the Yakut and Udmurt ASSR's no radio ranges have as yet been created. In some radio schools of the Kazakhstan SSR radio ranges have been equipped primitively and they do not meet the requirements which have been imposed. In individual naval schools there are no training areas for training in damage control or areas for diver training.

Such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated. The leaders of DOSAAF committees and training organizations must adopt all measures to completely equip driving grounds, create radio ranges and training areas for ship damage control, and so forth. And not only equip them, but also achieve their effective use in the training process.

It is very important to be concerned about the proper equipping of classrooms for practical laboratory (training-drilling) lessons on the construction and operation of machines, assemblies, and apparatuses. At times, the equipping of such classrooms is accomplished with a violation of established requirements. Machine-exhibits and engines for hot adjustment are cannibalized and do not permit conducting the working out of all exercises of the program. At the training sites at times there are not enough tools, instructional charts, and various equipment necessary for vehicle maintenance.

Thus, a recent check of DOSAAF organizations of the Uzbek SSR showed that in some schools there are no classrooms for practical laboratory work. And in some places in the republic's DOSAAF schools the training sites for the conduct of practical laboratory lessons have been set up under sheds.

The small area of classrooms in some training organizations of Estonia, for example, does not permit accomodating the required amount of training equipment. As a result, until recently the study of some subjects by the students in individual automobile schools was conducted only from posters. One conclusion suggests itself: it is necessary to expand the training base.

The effectiveness and quality of the lessons are now unthinkable without modern technical means of instruction--motion pictures, radio, sound recording and sound reproducing equipment, programming devices, and so forth. In the resolution of the 8th Congress of the defense society on the summary report of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR it is proposed: "To introduce more widely into the training process progressive methods and technical means of instruction and make skillful use of scientific recommendations and leading experience for this." Rationalizers and inventors of the training organizations should be involved

more actively in the preparation of all possible technical innovations, trainers, instruments, and devices intended for the grading and self-check of knowledge.

It is the duty of personnel of DOSAAF committees, school supervisors, and all teachers and masters to utilize with maximum effectiveness the time which remains to the start of the training year and to prepare the material-technical base for lessons comprehensively and thoroughly. This is the dependable guarantee of a further improvement in the quality of training of specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces.

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CSO: 1801

NEW DOSAAF SPORTS AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Aug 77 p 3

[Article by N. Fedotov, chief engineer of the administration of production enterprises, shops, and detachments for underwater-technical work of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR: "New Sports and Training Equipment"]

[Text] At readers' conferences and in letters to the editors many questions are asked about prospects for developing new models of sports and training equipment and about the times for their arrival in the DOSAAF organizations. The editors requested personnel of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR to answer them.

The list of products produced by the production enterprises of DOSAAF has been developed over a long period of time, in which regard it was done primarily spontaneously since there was no substantial scientific research organization which could coordinate and direct this important matter.

We are now devoting basic attention to sports and training equipment and to the equipping of classrooms with the necessary equipment. Now the production enterprises of the defense society are completely satisfying the requirement of the combined team for racing micro-automobiles--carts. The quality is improving from year to year. Now central design and technological offices have been assigned the task of bringing our carts for the combined team to the level of the best world models.

At the same time, we are not forgetting about the production of these machines for mass sport. Joining in the competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the DOSAAF enterprises which produce the micro-automobiles are working under the slogan, "Today carts for the combined team--tomorrow for series production." This is a difficult task both for the design office and for the enterprise, but we must accomplish it.

The development of a cart for the youth is envisaged. From 1977, the production of sports cars is being organized (on the base of series vehicles) for

rallies and of sports motorcycles for circular races, the number of which by the end of the five-year plan will be brought respectively to 50 and 30 per year. By 1980 the production of sports cars, "buggies," will be organized and we will produce up to 120-150 of them per year. By the end of the five-year plan the DOSAAF enterprises will be able completely to satisfy the requirement for sports and racing vessels--skimmers, scooters, and motorboats.

But it should be noted that for the present there are not enough sports and racing motors and vessels for the combined teams. This is connected with the fact that the central design and technological office has not yet begun to operate at full capacity and the capabilities of the pilot enterprise on marine equipment --the "Patriot" Leningrad production association--are limited.

By the way, the "Patriot" production association will soon begin to produce the PPM-74 pistols for cost-accounting shooting galleries. This year, it is making a test lot. By 1980, it is planned to bring the production of these pistols to 10,000 per year. In 1978-1979, the development of the PPM-75 air target pistol for the combined team, which corresponds in its characteristics to the best foreign models, will be completed.

This year the development of a bullet for air guns which can be used many times is ending. Beginning next year, these bullets will be produced in Leningrad. The requirement for them will be completely satisfied. Production of electronic targets and display panels for competitions is being organized, and from 1980 the production of sectional pneumatic ranges is planned.

The tremendous popularity which is enjoyed by radio sport in the country is well known. The management of the production enterprises, shops, and detachments for underwater-technical work of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR was concerned about enthusiasts and this type of sport.

The Khar'kov KTB [design and technological office] is engaged in the development of equipment for radio sport. And the Kiev Chayka DOSAAF test and experimental plant is to become the manufacturing plant. Despite serious difficulties connected with a shortage of areas for production, Chayka has already begun the production of the "Shkol'naya" radio.

The production of radios of the "Efir" type for shortwave radio amateurs is beginning. The first lot will be manufactured this year. Furthermore, an automatic transmitter for the Morse code alphabet, a transmitter for the "fox hunt" competitions, and radios for all-around combined tournament competitors are being developed in the Khar'kov design and technological office. The development of a radio for parachutists, a classroom to train radio-telegraphers, and a communication radio for glider pilots has been begun.

Yes, the expansion of production capacities and the reconstruction of enterprises for the present remains one of the difficult problems for us. For example, the production capacities of the DOSAAF enterprises can now provide the output of no more than 50 percent of the required sets of models. Things

are especially unfavorable with the production of these articles from plastic. All new projects should be based on plastic, and even in the building of the Gomel' plant for sports modeling and training aids which is newly under construction we did not envision plastic production. Studying this problem jointly with representatives of the Central Aircraft Modeling Club, we concluded that without disrupting the course of construction of the new building for the plant we should attach premises for plastic production to one of the shops.

Much also remains to be solved in the production of equipment to support the training process. Although with great difficulties, the output of automobile trainers has been begun. In 1976 38 classrooms were produced. In 1977 it is planned to produce 70 classrooms (primarily of light vehicles), and by 1980 we plan to double or triple their production.

Beginning with this year, the production of mobile automobile classrooms is being organized and the production of cut-away assemblies of the "Zhiguli," "Moskvich," and "Volga" automobiles is beginning at a number of combines. In order more completely to satisfy the society's needs for sports equipment and to support the training process in conformance with the requisitions of the directorates of the DOSAAF Central Committee, we have worked up a list of the basic titles of products which are to be mastered at the society's enterprises. Now, a draft plan for specialization is being prepared. In addition, a statute has been worked out for DOSAAF enterprises concerning the payment of bonuses for the creation and introduction of new equipment.

The successful mastery of the production of new equipment and training and graphic aids will help the reconstruction of existing and the construction of new enterprises in considerable measure. In 1980, a production building will go into operation in Leningrad where several shops will be accommodated at once. The output of sports vessels and other products will increase sharply. At the Gomel' plant, when the new production building is turned over for operation the production of models will be expanded two- or three-fold and the production of the latest plastic articles will be begun. With the putting of the Chayka plant which is under construction in Kiev into operation, the output of products for radio sport and automobile trainers will expand considerably.

Our directorate together with the directorate for capital construction and material resources is studying the possibility for a considerable expansion in the production of micro-engines of the Ivanov shop and the establishment of a production combine on its base. We are also posing the question of the expansion of production of micro-engines in the DOSAAF Tula shop.

The difficulties facing production are being solved.

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